"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day for this city and neighborhood, threatening, with rain, cooler, brisk to high southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,276 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow and irregular.

Wheat, 81⅝c; corn, 29⅝c; cotton, 7⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Marquis Visconti Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, suggests reprisals for American tariff duties. Cambridge University will vote to-day on the question of conferring degrees upon women. The German Reichstag passed the Public Associations bill. Denmark's Folkething will consider the organization of a Ministry on Monday. Pope Leo held a consistory yesterday preliminary to the canonization of Father Zaccaria, founder of the Order of Barnabites, on May 27. Premier Rudini threatens to resign unless he has a vote of confidence on his Red Sea policy.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A whole block was swept away by flames in Hoboken. Over one hundred families were rendered homeless. The loss will reach nearly $650,000.

Two mud geysers have within a week burst forth in Moro Bay, opposite the town of El Moro, Cal., to the wonder of the people living in the vicinity.

At the meeting of the Republican County Committee last night a revolt occurred on the part of some of the Assembly district leaders against Mr. Quigg as Chairman of the committee to succeed Mr. Lauterbach. The latter's letter of resignation was received and laid over.

The United States Senate yesterday passed the Morgan joint resolution for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents by a vote of 41 to 14. The House by a unanimous vote passed the Senate resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of Americans in Cuba.

Page 2.

Albert M. King, the absconding messenger of the Boylston National Bank of Boston, is still at large. It is the general belief that he has gone to Canada.

The Democratic Union of the City of New York was organized at the Democratic Club, with Charles A. Jackson as Chairman. Its purpose was declared to be "to rescue this fortress of Democracy from Republicans masquerading as reformers."

Page 3.

At yesterday's Congregational session in Brooklyn, Dr. Behrends argued for the Bible and against latter-day criticisms.

The Third National Bank has been absorbed by the National City Bank. The bank is fully solvent, the change being made solely for business reasons.

Somebody dropped strychnine wrapped in meat on the grass plots in West Ninety-fourth Street, and several valuable dogs were killed by the poison. A reward has been offered for the poisoner.

The armistice between Greece and Turkey has been fixed at seventeen days. A neutral zone is to be established between the armies. The terms of peace may be the result of long deliberation on the part of the powers.

In the course of an address to Good Government Club A, President Moss of the Police Board said when he asked Chief Conlin to break the deadlock on promotions, one of the Commissioners signaled to the Chief not to do so.

The fourth annual meeting of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York was held yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Addresses were were made by the President, J. Harsen Rhoades; Edward Atkinson, W. L. Trenholm, and Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department.

Page 4.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated large sums for improvements to streets and for other city works.

The statue of Stephen Girard, the philanthropist and founder of Girard College, was unveiled with great ceremony in Philadelphia.

Whitecaps near Mountain Grove, Mo. attacked and killed John Mitchell and his brother-in-law, Jack Coffman, alleged to be thieves.

There was a small fire yesterday in a temporary roofing over the eastern approach to the Capitol in Albany, which was extinguished without doing much damage.

Mayor Peene of Yonkers has related the story of his robbery. He was not gambling, but had his pocket picked. He chased and caught the man, who kicked him and escaped.

Warrants have been issued in Annapolis, Md., for several naval cadets, charging them with assault and resisting arrest. A policeman tried to stop their serenading and was roughly handled.

George Louis Shaw of Baltimore was arrested charged with having aided George Barnard, the dead Cashier of the Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome, N. Y. to embezzle or misappropriate $32,000 of the funds of the bank.

George A. Taylor, a man well known in the banking circles of St. Louis, committed suicide in the Normandie Hotel by taking hydrocyanic acid. He was found clasping the picture of a woman not his wife in his hand.

Gov. Black signed Senator Brush's bill for through trains on the Brooklyn Bridge and many appropriation bills, including one of $5,000,000 for improvements, and another of $2,500,000 for a library and other improvements in Bryant Park.

Page 5.

Sir Walter ran a dead heat with Volley at Morris Park, and, as his owner refused to allow him to race again, Volley got the purse. There were other exciting finishes.

Page 7.

Joseph H. Earle, United States Senator from South Carolina, died yesterday at his home in Greenville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jacobs of Brooklyn celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary yesterday. It was unusual in its features.

The Commencement exercises of the free schools of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen were held in Chickering Hall.

The first of a three days' celebration commemorating the golden jubilee of the Convent of the Sacred Heart was held here by many church dignitaries and fomer pupils of the convent.

Choir boys of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Brooklyn made one appearance in the opera of "Carmen," in that city, and were prevented by S. P. C. C. officers from appearing again. The officers said that the stage influence would contaminate the boys.

Page 11.

The striking tailors have received assurances of sympathy from several clothing manufacturers and are hopeful of a speedy end to the strike. The women's branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors will stand by the men.

Jersey City's official dogcatcher yesterday netted a black and tan, whose owner, Mrs. Ford, grappled with the man for its possession. The crowd took a hand and not only rescued her dog but released seven others that were in the wagon.

Page 12.

The new rooms of the New York Credit Men's Association, at 320 Broadway, were opened.

Additional accommodations to travelers are offered under the new railroad mileage book law.

The work of demolishing the Tombs, to make way for the erection of the new city prison, will begin Monday.

William C. De Witt, one of the Greater New York Charter Commissioners, spoke on the charter before the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

The sale of rare and old books at Bangs & Co.'s auction rooms was continued, and fair prices were realized for some of the volumes.

The British Board of Agriculture has issued orders that after Sept. 1, all American dogs entering Great Britain must have a special license.

Residents of Jersey City met yesterday in the office of Mayor Hoos and took steps looking to the relief of the sufferers by Wednesday morning's fire.

Thomas O'Brien of 132 West Fifteenth Street objected to a policeman insulting his wife, and was fined $5 for disorderly conduct in the Jefferson Market Court.

The problem of relieving the condition of the poor of New York by allowing them to cultivate vacant lots was discussed at a meeting held in the Aldermen's Chamber.

Darmstadt & Scott are suing to recover a bill for decorating a Jersey City church, which has been merged with another. A question of responsibility has to be settled.

Anton Kaufponer, a Williamsburg butcher, became a widower three weeks ago. Grief drove him to suicide yesterday. He went into a refrigerator in the cellar, and closing the door, blew his brains out.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision denying the injunctions asked to restrain the Eighth Avenue Railroad from changing its motive power. In his opinion, the Justice says whatever option the city may have had to purchase the franchises is outlawed.

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DURANT'S LAST HOPE.

A Belated Affidavit Accusing Pastor Gibson of the Murder of Blanche Lamont.

MONTE VISTA, Cal., May 20.—The last development in the famous Emanuel Church murder in San Francisco, for which Durant is under sentence of death, comes to-day from William T. Bryant, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home here, who made an affidavit that he was in Emanuel Church the day of the murder of Blanche Lamont, and saw Pastor Gibson carrying her body to the belfry.

NIAGARA'S NEW BRIDGE.

Trains Passing Over It, and the Old Structure Being Removed—A Remarkable Feat.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 20.—The first railway train passed over the new suspension bridge spanning Niagara's gorge yesterday, and the work of removing the old structure over which the new bridge was built was begun to-day. The feat of building a new bridge over an old one, and then removing the old one without in any way interfering with the immense railway traffic passing over the structure, is looked upon by engineers as one of the greatest feats ever attempted. With the demolition of the old bridge, this part of the State will lose one of its landmarks, as it was built in 1855. It was supported by immense wire cables. The new bridge is built on the cantilever principle. It will take six weeks to remove the old structure.

BATTLE ROYAL OF BULLS.

Six Infuriated Animals Fought All Night in a Kentucky Pasture and Resented Interference.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 20.—Lexington's first bullfight took place in the pasture of W. C. Lyne last night. The battle was seen by Dr. Louis Mulligan, Mr. Willoughby, and W. W. Williams. Lyne had two Jersey bulls. They began fighting, and Judge Mulligan's bull, Balaam, which was in an adjoining pasture, broke the fence, and was soon goring the Lyne bull right and left. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Alford's Jersey bull, in another pasture, also broke the fence down, and was soon fighting.

Two stray bulls which were grazing on the pasture in Clifton Heights subdivision heard the noise of battle and ran bellowing to Lyne's pasture and joined the fighters. The six-sorted battle raged for several hours. Dr. Mulligan, who is a son of the Judge, and his friend Williams, the Judge's brother-in-law, tried to separate the infuriated beasts. The Governor's bull turned his attention to the peacemakers and chased them out of the pasture. They fought until late in the night. This morning one of the stray bulls was found dead. All five of the others were badly injured.

FAMINE RAGING IN CHINA.

Robbers Kidnap Daughters of Merchants and Hold Them for Ransom—Pirates on the Yang-tse.

TACOMA, Washington, May 20.—Oriental news received to-day tells of famine in the Chinese Provinces of Sze-Chuen and Hu-Pehin. The authorities are sending grain to destitute people, but inland districts away from rivers have not been reached. Leading merchants in Sze-Chuen have appealed to foreigners for help. From Chinese sources 11,000 taels were quickly telegraphed. Foreign trading houses have given liberally, and the Empress Dowager has sent 150,000 taels to suffering districts. In distant parts of both Provinces deaths by starvation are occuring daily.

Famine has set many bands of brigands to work. One band of a hundred has carried off scores of prisoners and a large quantity of money and goods from Taipah. The prisoners are principally daughters of wealthy families. A prominent millionaire was robbed of two daughters, who are held for ransom at 80,000 yen. The robbers have sent word that unless the sum is paid promptly the heads of their victims will be returned without bodies. In two instances wealthy men have been carried off, and friends were obliged to pay large sums for their ransom.

Chinese pirates are actively at work on Yangtze River. At Man-Chang three weeks ago four merchants, traveling to Klu-Klang, were murdered. They were members of a party of six, one of whom escaped by diving overboard. From an unsuspicious boat which came alongside hordes of pirates suddenly rose up from concealment, boarded the merchants' boat, and overpowered the boatmen. They first robbed the merchants and then butchered them.

Col. Tin, High Mandarin and Commander of Sam-Kong, was traveling on West River with his family, when pirates boarded his boat, looted it of all valuables, and killed the servants.

CHICAGO GAS BILLS MAY PASS.

Vote to Kill Said to Have Been to Affect the New York Market.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 20.—Reconsideration of the Gas bills was postponed this morning until Tuesday. Charges were made by Senators Baxter and Berry that the vote to kill them yesterday was for the purpose of manipulating the New York market. There were 63,730 shares of Chicago Gas sold yesterday on the New York Exchange.

Most of this is said to have been handled by a circle of Senators who were "short." It is now thought that the bills may possibly pass. There is strong feeling in the Senate that lobbyists should be barred from the floor.

HAWAII TO GRESHAM'S WIDOW.

Memorial Resolutions Passed in 1895 Just Reach Their Destination.

CHICAGO, May 20.—When Secretary Gresham died, almost two years ago, the Hawaiian Government thought sufficiently well of him to pass resolutions of condolence, which were ordered engrossed and forwarded to the widow. This was done in the highest style of Hawaiian chirography, and forwarded by express to Mrs. Gresham in this city.

At least the package reached the city, but has remained until to-day undelivered in the Wells-Fargo Express Company's office, because the house address was not on the package. Mrs. Gresham's name is in the directory as living at 2,961 Indiana avenue, where her home has been for years. The resolutions were passed in June, 1895.

BIG FIRE IN HOBOKEN

Whole Block Swept Away and Over One Hundred Families Made Homeless.

FIREMEN WERE POWERLESS

Flames Started in a Factory and Communicated to a Row of Tenement Houses.

ALL THE BUILDINGS PROVED TO BE VERITABLE TINDER BOXES.

The Flames Broke Out in a Closet in the Factory—Found by a Watchman, Who Believed He Had Thoroughly Stamped Them Out—Total Loss About $650,000.

Hoboken was visited by the largest fire in her history last night. It was rather a series of three fires, one growing out of the other. One Hundred and twenty-eight families were made homeless, and the loss is estimated at about $650,000.

The first two fires were in the block formed by Hudson Street on the west, Washington Street on the east, with Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets on the south and north, respectively. In this block there was a five-story brick factory, on the Hudson Street side, and a row of fourteen tenement houses, separated from it by a yard about twenty-five feet, facing on Washington Street. The factory burned first, and the heat set the tenements on fire. The burning buildings were like tinder boxes, and burned fiercely. A strong southeast wind carried the flames and sparks up along the river's edge and set fire to five canalboats lying along the Weehawken flats. These were burned to the water's edge, and they set fire to some sheds along the West Shore Railroad tracks. The Hoboken Fire Department, though reinforced by engines from Jersey City and West Hoboken, could do nothing to put out the flames, and devoted itself to saving adjoining buildings.

No Fire Escapes on the Houses.

The burned tenement houses were of brick, five stories in height, and had room for two families on each floor. Their street numbers were from 1,203 to 1,231 Washington Street. Twelve of the flats were unoccupied, and the rest were filled by 128 families, mostly workmen of the better class. There were no fire-escapes on any of the buildings, so far as could be ascertained.

The tenements were built about four years ago by John Crevier, who borrowed the money for the purpose from the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. They were valued at about $150,000. Last year John Crevier committed suicide, and since then the company has foreclosed its mortgage and become the owner. It also owned the factory in the rear of the tenements.

This factory was also of brick, five stories in height, and ran the entire length of the block, from Twelfth to Thirteenth Streets, 425 feet. According to Fire Chief Applegate, the factory building afforded a special opportunity for a fire. The flooring was of three-inch pine planks, with pine joists as supports. There was not a brick partition in the entire structure. What few there were were of wood, and put in by the occupants as occasion demanded.

The factory was occupied by four firms. Ward, Leonard & Co. used the Thirteenth Street end of the first floor, while Paul & Gallagher used the other end. Both of these firms are engaged in the manufacture of shoe brushes. Benton, Heath & Co., wall-paper manufacturers, occupied the southern half of the second, third, and fourth stories. Nathan Straus & Co. were the occupants of the other part of the second story and the entire fifth floor. They used it as a glass-cutting establishment to supply the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. in this city.

Broke Out in a Closet.

The fire originated in a small closet on the second floor, in the end occupied by Benton, Heath & Co., and was first discovered about 7:45. W. H. Hankin, a night watchman employed in the building, while making his rounds, found that a small pile of waste paper in the closet was blazing.

He stamped it out, as he thought, thoroughly, and as he told the Fire Chief last night, not a spark was visible when he left the room. He then proceeded on his rounds in another portion of the building. As John Kennedy, a resident of Weehawken, was passing a few minutes later, he saw flames bursting from the windows of Benton, Heath & Co. He hastily turned in a fire alarm, but before the engines arrived, which was within five minutes, the entire building was in flames. The long unobstructed floors gave full sweep to the fire, and the window glasses broken by heat afforded a good draught.

Engines 1 and 2 and Truck 2 of the Hoboken Fire Department responded to the alarm, but before a hose could be put in play the flames burst through the roof of the structure. These flames, as they shot up in the air, could be seen plainly from any part of this city. As the inflammable materials used in the building caught fire a shower of sparks was blown out across the shipping in the river and up along the shore of the Hudson.

Engines Were Useless.

The engines proved entirely useless for such an emergency. The firemen devoted their time in an endeavor to save the tenements. Fire Chief Applegate was on his way to a funeral when he heard the alarm. Dressed as he was, in a long black frock coat and a silk hat, he turned and hurried to the scene.

Without a minute's hesitation he ordered a general alarm sent in, which brought Engine 3 and Truck 3. This constitutes the entire Hoboken Fire Department. A call for help was sent out to Jersey City, which sent down Engines 1, 5, and 6 and Truck 2, under the command of Chief Conway. The three volunteer companies of West Hoboken came with engines, while North Bergen sent its two companies. Chief Applegate assumed control of all these, and soon thirty streams of water were thrown steadily against the flames.

The Boilers Exploded.

In the meantime, the boilers in the factory exploded and cracked the walls of the building. Every effort then was made to save the tenements. But fire broke out almost simultaneously along the entire row. The rear of No. 1,207 blazed most fiercely, and in less than five minutes the interior of the house was a roaring furnace.

Men ran through the entire block ordering the frightened families out. Children were screaming, women were fainting, and the air was full of flying articles of household furniture thrown hastily from windows.

The police from the Second Precinct worked indefatigably in this work of rescue. Sergt. Good and Policeman Patrick Hayes brought an intoxicated man down from the fifth floor of 1,211. They saw him safely to the street, and turned to do something else, when the man started and staggered into the building again.

A warning cry recalled the attention of the policemen and they darted after their charge. The Sergeant was overcome by the heat, and could not mount the stairs, but Hayes did, and caught his man on the third floor. This time, without any preliminary, he struck him squarely between the eyes and knocked him down stairs.

The man rolled one flight and was carried the rest of the way on the policeman's back. He slunk into the crowd after threatening to have the policeman arrested for assault and battery.

One Family's Peril.

Mrs. Bertha Wilson lived on the third floor of 1,205. She has two children, and both are sick with pneumonia. When the alarm was given Mrs. Wilson went into convulsions and lay on the floor.

The family would have perished had not J. H. Palmer, who was going through the building, aroused the inmates and carried the three to the street. Mrs. Wilson loses nearly everything she had.

Fireman Georig of Engine Company No. 2 carried a very heavy elderly woman from the top floor of 1,213. Frank Duval recently set up housekeeping on the first floor of 1,205. When the block caught fire he rushed out of his own flat and ran to the assistance of his fellow-tenants.

He worked carrying out furniture and helping generally until the flames drove him out of the building. Then he suddenly remembered his own home, but could do nothing. However, the firemen, who knew of his work, rushed in and saved part of his furniture for him.

The furniture of the tenants was thrown or carried from the building and piled in the street and on the sidewalk. Not much of it was burned, but the stream of water and the trampling crowd ruined what was taken out.

Other Houses Threatened.

Across the street from the burning tenement is a row of fine stores and apartment houses. These are owned by the Garibaldi brothers, Michael Catogi, and Oswald Sumpf. The flames next threatened these houses, and many streams of water were turned on them in the hope of saving them. Water towers were hastily improvised by sending up hose on ladders, and in this way twelve streams played upon the buildings at once. Once or twice flames started along the cornices of some of the buildings, but they were quickly extinguished.

The piled-up furniture on that side of the street by this time became utterly soaked and ruined by the torrent pouring down from the buildings. But, despite that fact, one strong-minded woman absolutely refused to leave her goods, and stood the drenching. Three policemen had to leave their work of keeping the crowd back and move her goods before she would move.

The walls of the factory fell with a crash shortly before 10 o'clock, and the walls of the tenement followed in sections soon after. While all this was occurring the news came of the burning canalboats, and shortly afterward the rumored fire along the Lake Shore track. Chief Applegate shook his head sadly and said: "I guess they will find out that four engines won't do for the City of Hoboken after this. I can do nothing further."

News came then that the fireboat New Yorker was helping at the canalboat fire, and a further rumor that all the fireboats were coming. Coal became the next question. But the North Hudson County Railway Company answered this by sending wagonloads of coal, with their compliments, with the assurance that they would furnish all the coal wanted.

The serious question of what to do with the homeless families was answered in part by the kindness of the citizens. Mrs. Wilson and her children were taken in by a neighbor. Other people residing in the vicinity did the same until a number were provided for.

Refuge on the Portsmouth.

Lieut. Hart of the New Jersey Naval Militia came forward with an offer that solved the difficulty. The old frigate Portsmouth, loaned to the militia, lies at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken. Lieut. Hart offered to take all families otherwise unprovided for on board the Portsmouth.

Chief Applegate and Mayor Fagan last night, after consultation, said they fixed the loss at between $650,000 and $700,000. This is made up by the $150,000 loss on the tenements, $50,000 by loss of furniture, $400,000 in the factory and its stock, and the balance distributed among the neighboring buildings, the canalboats, and the sheds.

Mayor Fagan said: "There will not be any suffering from lack of food by the homeless families. They are all, so far as I know, in fair circumstances. The men earn on an average of $18 or $20 a week, and therefore will be able soon to get into comfortable circumstances again."

Fire in the Dry Docks.

About 9:30, while the big fire was at its worst, fire broke out in the big dry docks of Tietgen & Lang, at the foot of Seventeenth Street.

The Pennsylvania tugs, fitted with fire apparatus and pumps, responded to the fire on the river front and saved the dry docks from serious damage. Six canalboats lying in the basin were destroyed. They were not of great value, most of them being old. A covered oil barge which was lying at the oil dock just above the dry docks caught fire and was burned.

The fire boats, after their arrival, kept the river-front buildings saturated, thus preventing sparks from the big fire from setting other buildings on fire. The fire on the canalboats started, it is believed, from a spark carried from the big fire.

What Isidor Straus Says.

Isidor Straus, who, with Nathan Straus, constitutes the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., said last night that their loss on the factory would not exceed $40,000. The loss is covered by insurance placed in a number of companies.

The shop in the factory was used in part for china decorating and as a glass-cutting establishment.

A REVOLT AGAINST QUIGG

Assembly District Leaders Refuse to Accept Him as County Committee Chairman.

CHARLES LEXOW LED THE BOLT

Mr. Lauterbach's Letter of Resignation Received at Last Night's Meeting of the Committee and Laid Over Until Tuesday for Action.

Edward Lauterbach's resignation as President of the Republican County Committee was received at the meeting of the committee in Murray Hill Lyceum, in East Thirty-fourth Street, last night, was laid over for action until next Tuesday night and led to a revolt among some of the Assembly district leaders against the proposition to elect Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg President in Mr. Lauterbach's place.

The meeting itself was peaceful enough. The trouble broke out after the adjournment and before the delegates had left the hall. Charles K. Lexow, leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District, circulated a petition calling upon Acting President Bidwell to call a meeting of the caucus members—that is, the Assembly District leaders—to meet at 1 Madison Avenue at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, to consider the question of selecting a successor to Mr. Lauterbach. The petition was worded so as to point out that very little time had been left by the adjournment until Tuesday to consider the matter, and that, therefore, immediate action should be taken. No names were mentioned, but it was directed against Mr. Quigg.

While Mr. Lexow, who is a brother of Senator Clarence Lexow, was circulating his petition, Fred S. Gibbs, who is now the real director of the local Republican machine in this county, went up to him and said:

"It is not a very decent thing for you to be trying to stir up trouble in the organization at this time. We decided the contest in your Assembly district in your favor, and now you are showing your gratitude. If you ever come up before us again I would be in favor of throwing you out."

Mr. Gibbs was much irritated by Mr. Lexow's course. He practically shook his cane in Mr. Lexow's face.

"I know what I am doing," retorted Mr. Lexow. "We have got a right to discuss who shall be our Chairman. I am opposed to accepting the dictation of any one man."

This was a slap at Senator Platt, who has directed that Mr. Quigg shall be made President. "I am irrevocably against the selection of Mr. Quigg," he added.

Wants the "Little Fellow."

"I don't want Quigg, either. I want the little fellow to stay at the front. He's big enough to pull off this campaign for us," said James L. Stewart, leader of the Twentieth District. The "little fellow" meant Mr. Lauterbach.

Mr. Gibbs said that the revolt against Quigg would not avail, that the great majority of the committee would vote for him. It was openly charged that the man who was really behind the anti-Quigg movement is ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray. Mr. Murray and Mr. Quigg do not speak to one another. When Mr. Murray was Police Commissioner Mr. Quigg was an editor, and he said some things in print which Mr. Murray did not like. Mr. Murray was at the meeting last night, but he only smiled when he was asked if he was interested in the revolt against Quigg.

Before the crowd had scattered last night Mr. Lexow had received the following signatures to his petition: Assembly District leaders: James L. Stewart, Twentieth District; George W. Wagner, Sixth District; Henry Guthman, Twenty-eighth District, and Charles Dress of the Eighth District. The latter is said to represent Mr. Murray.

The question now is whether Acting President Bidwell will call the caucus for Saturday or not. Mr. Lexow claims that there are already enough signers to make the call necessary. Behind all this revolt against Mr. Platt's dictation to the County Committee is the theory of several of the committeemen that if the fight against Mr. Quigg is made hard enough Mr. Lauterbach can be prevailed upon to put an end to it by withdrawing his resignation.

Office Holders Admitted.

George R. Bidwell, Vice President of the County Committee, presided at last night's meeting. The amendment to the Constitution which allows office holders to become members of the committee was adopted unanimously. This was done so as to let Mr. Quigg and several other office holders in. Mr. Gibbs offered a resolution amending the constitution so that office holders could also be elected as delegates to the Republican conventions. Under the rules, this will lay over until the next regular meeting.

The Roscoe Conkling Club invited the committee to attend the decoration of Mr. Conkling's statue on May 29. Mr. Gibbs moved that it be referred to the Committee on Election Officers, of which Abraham Gruber is Chairman.

"That's the first thing I ever knew the gentleman to give up," said Mr. Gruber.

Mr. Gibbs moved the acceptance of an invitation to attend the Irish Fair on May 25. It was accepted. Mr. Gruber proposed that the election officers' committee be authorized to name two men in each Assembly district to adjust the differences arising over the selection of election officers as a result of the reduction of the number of election districts. This was adopted.

Mr. Lauterbach's Resignation.

Then Secretary George R. Manchester read Mr. Lauterbach's letter of resignation, which follows:

"It is with the deepest regret that I am compelled to present this, my resignation as President of the Republican County Committee. The sole cause for this course is the sickness of my wife, who has been seriously ill for more than three months. The momentous campaign to secure Republican supremacy at the next election in the great municipality which the Republican Party has created demands a devotion of time and energy on the part of your presiding officer which, unhappily, I will not be able to give. I step down from the high place to which your unanimous vote has elevated me and made the delightful official relations which have existed between us, most reluctantly, but the sacrifice is one which it is my duty to make for the party and the organization."

Mr. Gibbs immediately moved that the letter be laid over until Tuesday night. There was no discussion, and this course was followed. Mr. Gibbs then moved that the committee adjourn until Tuesday night.

MUD GEYSERS IN FORMATION.

People Living Near Moro Bay, Cal., Behold a Strange Spectacle.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Cal., May 20.—Residents of the country adjacent to Moro Bay were startled last evening by a report which began like the low rumble of thunder and ended with a somewhat louder blast. A few days ago a similar report was heard and a mud geyser appeared in the small arm of Moro Bay, just opposite the town site of El Moro.

This geyser has formed a small island, which for a week has been the wonder of the people of the vicinity. Following the report last evening, a second geyser sprung into existence about 200 yards distant from the first and a little further inland. This last geyser is an exact counterpart of the one formed last Friday night.

It is only a short distance from the shore, and people who gathered there could plainly see the small island of dark mud and sand which had been formed. Like the eruption of last Friday night, the surface of the second island bears evidence of having a small-sized crater from which large quantities of the blackest mud are slowly rising.

RIO HONDA SURRENDERS.

William Randolph, an American, Liberated in Cuba.

HAVANA, May 20.—The town of Rio Honda has surrendered to the Spanish.

During a skirmish near Moralès, Havana Province, the insurgent Lieut. Col. Pancho, Chief of Staff of Gen. Castillo, was killed.

The authorities have liberated William Randolph, the American.

DEPARTMENT STORE DESTROYED

The John Eaton Company's Place at Toronto a Prey to Fire.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 20.—The John Eaton Company's departmental store and stock, approximating about $250,000, went up in flames this morning.

The loss is fully covered by insurance. Buildings adjoining suffered to the extent of about $25,000.

SHOT AT A CAT AND DIED.

Farmer Falls Dead from Heart Disease After Discharging a Gun.

SOUTHPORT, Conn., May 20.—Simon Banks, a wealthy farmer and shipowner here, dropped dead early this morning just after discharging a shotgun at a cat.

Mr. Banks was sixty-seven years old, and was a sufferer from heart disease.

AN INDIANA BANK GOES UNDER.

Loans to the President Get the State National into Trouble.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 20.—The State National Bank was closed this morning by National Bank Examiner George B. Caldwell.

The capital of the bank is $200,000, surplus $55,000, and deposits by last report about $350,000. The trouble appears to have been caused by loans to J. F. Johnson, the President. The examination is not yet completed.

BOSTON BANK TO BE CLOSED.

Hancock National to Go into Voluntary Liquidation.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—The stockholders of the Hancock National Bank this afternoon voted that the association go into liquidation and close its affairs by the necessary two-thirds stock vote.

RECORD OF MRS. ROSS.

Married and Divorced Five Times and Suing an ex-Husband.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 20.—This afternoon Mary L. Ross, on the witness stand in a case here, swore she had been married five times and divorced five times. She is prosecuting a suit for $1,000 damages against her last husband, Richard Ross.

She talked so rapidly, despite repeated objections and the Court's rulings sustaining the objections, that the jury is convinced she has always had her say in domestic arguments. She was married to Ross twice. She is suing him for damages because, she says, he kicked her.

PRICE OF PLATE GLASS RAISED.

Western Window Glass Jobbers' Association Meets in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The Western Window Glass Jobbers' Association to-day raised the price of plate glass 10 per cent. There was an unusually large attendance when the meeting was called to order at the Auditorium.

A resolution fixing the discount on glass at 70 and 5 per cent. was carried almost without opposition. The new discount rate goes into effect next Monday. Present discounts are 70, 10, and 5 per cent.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia jobbers last week fixed the discount at 70 per cent., while Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, and Dayton made the same schedule as the Western association.

MORE ENGLISH CAPITAL HERE.

A Syndicate Buys Two Weldless Tube Plants in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, May 20.—A syndicate of English capitalists has secured control of valuable patents and two of the largest weldless tube plants in the world. A. Pilkinton, J. F. J. Piercy, J. H. Piercy, and H. N. Taylor of Birmingham, England, represented the English interest, and closed the deal last week.

Henry W. Hartman, Vice President of the Elwood Weldless Tubing Company, with factories at Elwood City and Greenville, Penn., was instrumental in getting the foreigners interested. Mr. Hartman left here for Europe this evening to turn the English patents over to the syndicate.

H. A. Lozier, the Cleveland bicycle manufacturer, is President of the Elwood Company; he, together with his associates, still retain an interest in the company, which will make an extension increase in their plants. The deal amounted to almost $3,000,000. The object of getting English capital interested was to go into the manufacture of weldless tubing for boilers, the weldless tube having entirely superseded the lap-welded tube.

The new factories which are to be built this year will be devoted entirely to that branch of the industry as the Elwood and Greenville plants are employed in making bicycle tubing. The National Tube Works at McKeesport, the largest Lap Welded Tube Company in the world, has switched since the trade has been falling off, and is building an immense plant at McKeesport to manufacture Weldless Tubes from ingots.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable energy, covering the St. Lawrence Valley, central to, the north of Lake Ontario, moving northeastward, will cause brisk to high southwesterly winds on the New England coast, becoming northwesterly by Friday night, and brisk to high west to northwest winds in the lower lake region.

The pressure is relatively high in the Gulf States and in the Missouri Valley; it is low throughout the Rocky Mountain districts, and a storm is central to the north of Montana. The barometer has fallen in New England, the lower lake region, throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States, and on the Rocky Mountain plateau; it has risen in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Pacific States.

The temperature is lower in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys, and stationary in the other districts. Showers have occurred in Northern New England, throughout the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Mississippi Valleys, also on the middle Rocky Mountain plateau. Showers are indicated for New England, the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the North Atlantic States. The temperature will be lower in New England, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the North Atlantic States, and warmer in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	55	55	56
6 A. M.	54	54	59
9 A. M.	58	60	67
12 M.	56	62	71
3 P. M.	56	63	71
6 P. M.	54	63	68
9 P. M.	52	60	66
12 P. M.	53	59	65

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65½
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1896	55
Corresponding date for last 20 years	61

TO RECOGNIZE CUBA

Senate Passed the Morgan Joint Resolution Granting Belligerent Rights, 41 to 14.

MR. HALE'S MOTION TO REFER WAS LOST, 19 to 34.

Nineteen Republicans, 18 Democrats, and 4 Populists Voted for the Resolution and 12 Republicans and 2 Democrats Against.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 41 to 14, passed the Morgan Cuban resolution, which is as follows:

"Joint resolution declaring that a condition of public war exists in Cuba, and that strict neutrality shall be maintained:

"Resolved, That a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed, and for some time maintained by force of arms, by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

Following is the detailed vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) Mantle, (Rep., Mont.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) —41.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington)—14.

The following pairs were announced, the first named Senator being in favor of the resolution and the second opposed to it:

Faulkner with Elkins, Harris (Pop.) with Morrill, McEnery with Platt, Daniel with Gray, Allen with Platt, (Conn.,) Vest with Nelson, and Roach with Perkins.

An analysis of the vote shows that the affirmative was cast by 19 Republicans, 18 Democrats, and 4 Populists, and the negative by 12 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

Morgan Brings Up the Resolution.

At 12:

act precipitately, but should await the inquiries now being made by the officials of the Government. He insisted that there was nothing before the Senate to warrant action at this time. There was no Cuban Government to recognize, he asserted. What was the Post Office address of its President, if the recognition was to be sent to him? asked Mr. Elkins. It would have to be delivered by Gen. Miles, with the army behind him, asserted the Senator. He derided the statements of Mr. Mason that Cuban babies were taxed at birth and Cuban brides taxed at the altar.

"What becomes of the grown people?" he asked, sarcastically.

"Very few of them grow up," answered Mr. Mason, amid laughter.

Mr. Elkins went on to say that the possibilities of war were being treated very lightly. He added: "Spain can declare war and not fire a gun, and it will cost this Nation $500,000,000."

The Senator urged that the President was as patriotic and as zealous to protect our interests as any Senator. Why, he asked, should this Senate seek to coerce the President to action and place him in a false position.

Mr. White of California opposed the resolution, and was led into several lively and amusing exchanges with Mr. Chandler. He argued that recognition was exclusively an Executive function.

Hale's Motion to Refer Lost.

Mr. White, quoting the law, said the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents would in no way relieve them from the obligations of the neutrality laws. He reviewed the case of the Three Friends and the Itata to elucidate the neutrality laws. The Senator said the real object of this resolution was to bring about a war with Spain. Senators who advocated it said it carried no offense to Spain, and in the next breath they were grossly offensive to Spain. It was easy, he said, to kindle the enthusiasm of the American people, but it should be remembered that true liberty was not to be found on the battlefield.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) spoke briefly on the desirability of conservative and cautious action at a time of serious emergency. He closed at 3:10 P. M., and the voting began at once.

The pending question was on the Hale motion to refer the Cuban resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The vote was followed with intense interest by the crowded galleries. Senators who had taken leading parts in the debate moved hurriedly about the chamber, marshaling their forces. The Hale motion to refer was defeated by the decisive vote of yeas, 19; nays, 34.

The detailed vote follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Wilson, (Rep., Washington)—19.

Nays—Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Harris, (Pop., Kansas,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Mantle, (Rep., Mon.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) and Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,)—35.

The vote showed that two Democrats—Caffery and White—voted to refer, and that nine Republicans—Baker, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Gallinger, Mason, Pritchard, Thurston and Warren—voted against referring. The silver men and Populists also voted no.

A hum of excited comment ran through the galleries as the Vice President in calm tones announced the defeat of the motion to refer, adding that the question now was on the adoption of the resolution.

Fairbanks Has a Substitute.

It seemed likely that a final vote would be taken at once, but Mr. Fairbanks took the floor for his first speech in the Senate. He was glad, he said, to observe that there was no difference among Senators in regard to their desire for freedom in Cuba. The only difference was as to the means to that end. He thought that the ordinary course should be followed of waiting for the report of a Commissioner. The most desirable course to pursue, he said, was to tender the good offices of the United States in the cause of peace and the ultimate independence of the island.

Referring to the St. Louis platform, Mr. Fairbanks declared that he utterly and entirely repudiated the interpretation of Mr. Thurston on the Cuban resolution adopted at St. Louis. The platform was for the exercise of the good offices of the United States; the pending resolution was for a recognition of Cuban belligerency. The Senator spoke of the misery and want prevailing in this country. The workingmen and the manufacturers were alike discouraged. They were not suffering from Weyler, but from the delays of the tariff. "Pass the tariff, pass the tariff," was their cry.

Mr. Fairbanks then offered the following substitute for the pending Morgan resolution:

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States views with deep solicitude the deplorable civil strife in the Island of Cuba, which is so destructive to life and property, and which is embarrassing and destroying the commerce of the United States with Cuba. The highest motives of humanity and public interest require the immediate cessation of hostilities, and the establishment of peace. And that the President shall lend a friendly spirit to tender the good offices of the United States to Spain to the end that bloodshed may speedily cease, and that honorable and permanent peace may be established in the Island of Cuba; and further, that the President, in a spirit of amity, tender the good offices of the United States to Spain in an endeavor to secure the independence of Cuba upon terms alike honorable and just to all powers concerned. And if the President shall be unable by such friendly intercession to secure the independence of Cuba within a reasonable time, he shall communicate the facts to Congress, with his recommendations thereon."

Laid on the Table.

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana said the fate of this substitute was plain in view of the vote just taken. He spoke of the unusual course on which the Senate was embarking, setting aside all precedents, and the mature consideration of a committee, in order to force through this resolution. The American people were quickly inflamed, but there were times when this spirit of popular agitation should be restrained by the conservatism of the Senate.

The existence of a condition of belligerency was one of fact, and yet we were to be plunged into a conflict with Spain on evidence not sufficient "to send a man to jail for stealing a ginger cake."

Inflammatory statements, emanating largely from the Cuban Junta, were the basis on which the Senate was asked to act. Mr. Caffery entered his vigorous protest against this course.

Mr. Morgan moved to lay on the table the Fairbanks substitute. A yea and nay vote was then taken on this motion, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Pop., Nev.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Mantle, (Rep., Mon.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) and Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,)—35.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Wilson, (Rep., Washington,)—15.

The substitute was tabled by the decisive vote of 35 yeas to 15 nays. This again cleared the way for a vote on the resolution.

Senator Hale's Final Protest.

Mr. Hale, who has been the recognized leader of the opposition to the resolution, arose for a final word of protest. He spoke with intense earnestness and feeling, with a tinge of bitterness in his tones.

It was evident, he said, that nothing now could stay the course of the Senate in passing this resolution. In the votes just taken, the foreign policy of this Administration had been dictated, and dictated by those in opposition to it. "I believe," continued Mr. Hale, "that the passage of this resolution involves the United States possibly, and I fear, probably, in war in the near future."

Democratic and Populistic Senators had stood solidly together, he said, in voting down the motion that a committee make suitable inquiry into this subject. That vote was made up solidly of Democratic Senators with two exceptions, (White and Caffery,) so that now, Mr. Hale asserted, this Administration was confronted with the remarkable condition of having its foreign policy dictated by those in antagonism to it. He felt it to be a most serious and grievous condition. He knew it was useless to seek to stay the course of this resolution. "Here in the Senate," exclaimed Mr. Hale, "is the centre of this sentiment which would drive the country to the perilous edge of war."

Mr. Gallinger answered Mr. Hale, saying many reasons had been presented against this resolution, but now for the first time the Senator from Maine presented a political one. He did not share Mr. Hale's fear. He recalled the platform of St. Louis, with its Cuban plank, and on that platform he stood. With this declaration and the sentiment prevailing among the American people, there was no fear of incurring the disapproval of the people or of the Republican Party. Wicked, flagrant war was now in progress in Cuba, and all this resolution proposed was to recognize that condition of war.

"As the Senator has expressed his loyalty to his party," queried Mr. Wellington, "how does he explain the vote just given against the substitute, in the language of the St. Louis platform?"

Applause in the Galleries.

"When I am in battle," responded Mr. Gallinger, "I do not permit the enemy to furnish the ammunition." There was uproarious approval from the galleries at this response, and the presiding officer, on the suggestion of Mr. Hoar, threatened to clear the galleries if the demonstration was repeated.

Mr. Gallinger added that he would stand on his individual responsibility as a Republican, and he would esteem it one of the greatest privileges of his life to cast his vote for this resolution in behalf of liberty and independence.

Mr. Thurston declared that the Fairbanks substitute was not in harmony with the Cuban declaration at St. Louis.

Mr. Spooner spoke in opposition to the resolution on the ground that its adoption would be an infringement upon the President's prerogative. He contended that the contention of belligerency had been recognized as an exclusively executive function since the days of Washington, and that there was no occasion at this late day to make a change. The Democratic Senators had, he said, shown a much greater degree of consideration for Mr. Cleveland when he was President than they had for Mr. McKinley, whose hand, he claimed, they were trying to force at an unusually early date in his term.

If Mr. Bryan had been chosen President with a Republican Congress, and such an effort had been made as was now being made to dictate a policy to him, he imagined the Democrats would have made the rafters ring with their protests. There was no reason to doubt Mr. McKinley's loyalty to the Republican platform or his love of independence. He had shown himself on the battlefield to be a lover of liberty, and no sentiment showing him to be otherwise than such had ever fallen from his lips.

Mr. Spooner urged the impracticability of legislative interference in recognition of foreign States. It could not be contended, he said, by legislation of an executive function. Congress could not even demand from the Executive information in its possession relating to foreign questions which would enable it to act intelligently. A declaration for belligerency was merely a recognition of a fact, whereas it was the function of Congress to pass laws—the rules of action. He said the passage of the resolution might be fruitful of dangerous results, and said, in conclusion, he believed the American people would be satisfied to have their affairs managed now as they had been in the past. Mr. McKinley had sent a messenger of his own choosing to Cuba to ascertain the facts, and he could be trusted to act wisely in the interest of the whole country. Mr. McKinley had been chosen to his high office by the people, and he believed that if left to them, they would say, give him a chance.

Senator Gorman Urges Action.

Mr. Gorman (Md.) said he would not have entered into the debate had it not been for the effort to make a party matter out of the resolution, and to arraign those advocating it as actuated by motives unfriendly to the Administration. Not until yesterday, Mr. Gorman continued, had he become convinced that it was time for the Senate to act. When the Administration officials feared the assassination of our Consuls in Cuba, and did not immediately send one of the ships of our magnificent fleet at Hampton Roads, then it was time for the Senate to act. Was there any Senator here, he asked, ready to represent the Administration and to say that steps had been taken to protect our officials and our interests against this threatened violence?

"Do I understand," asked Mr. Hoar, "that the Senator supports this resolution on the ground of the delinquency of the President?"

"I say," responded Mr. Gorman, "that if the State Department contains information from officials whose names cannot be given without endangering their safety, then the Executive is delinquent when he fails to send a warship to protect our officers and our interests. No nation on earth would fail to protect its representatives in such emergencies." Mr. Gorman said he resented the suggestion that the protection to American citizens was one of party. He expected to outlive President McKinley in the protection of American citizens. But in view of their failure—"

"Failure by whom?" interposed Mr. Hale.

"Failure by the executive branch of the Government; by the President of the United States and the Secretary of State," answered Mr. Gorman. The Senator said he shared in the anxiety of the commercial interests of the great seaboards, but there would be no yielding to these interests when lives of American citizens were in danger. This danger was enough to warrant the sending of a warship to Cuba. Mr. Gorman closed with the statement that he did not believe the passage of the resolution would involve the United States in war with Spain.

Then came the final vote. It was 5:20 o'clock when the voting began, and the galleries had eagerly awaited this culmination of the exciting debate. When the presiding officer announced the passage of the resolutions—yeas, 41; nays, 14—the pent-up feelings of the spectators found expression in a noisy and long-continued demonstration. Mr. Chandler, who was in the chair, pounded his gavel, and Mr. Hawley, springing to his feet, exclaimed: "I protest against the mob."

A moment later the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:40 adjourned until Monday.

WILL NOT PASS THE HOUSE.

That Is Senator Teller's Belief as to the Morgan Resolution.

DENVER, Col., May 20.—Senator Teller this evening expressed himself as much pleased that the Morgan resolution had passed the Senate. He would have voted for it had he been present in the Senate. He thought, however, the resolution would not pass the House, as that body was dominated by Mr. Reed.

"I notice," said Mr. Teller, "that the Spanish Minister declares that McKinley and Sherman are more favorable to Spain than Cleveland and Olney were. I presume the Administration influence will be exerted on the House to prevent it from adopting the Morgan resolution, and at the same time do everything possible to continue Spanish cruelties."

Mr. Teller is of the opinion that the Tariff bill will pass in some shape, but thinks it will not relieve the country from the present state of depression. He thinks Congress will not be able to adjourn before September.

RUIZ INQUIRY TO BEGIN.

Enrique Roig Accepted as Counsel by Gen. Lee and Mr. Calhoun.

HAVANA, May 20.—The Ruiz Commission was informally organized this afternoon and will go to Guanabocoa this afternoon to commence the inquiry into the death in the jail of that place of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, a naturalized American citizen, who met his death under suspicious circumstances on the 18 of the present year. Señor Enrique Roig, whose name was presented by Dr. Congosta, the Spanish Consul at Philadelphia, who accompanies the United States Commissioner, Mr. W. J. Calhoun, was finally accepted as Consul by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the United States Consul General, and Mr. Calhoun.

Cordial relations prevailed among all the parties concerned. Dr. Congosta and Gen. Lee breakfasted together to-day.

Spain Will Not Sell or Mediate.

MADRID, May 20.—A semi-official declaration is issued to the effect that Spain will never agree to the sale of Cuba, nor to foreign mediation in "a question which she regards as exclusively concerning herself."

CUBA RELIEF BILL PASSED

House Votes Unanimously for the Senate Resolution Appropriating $50,000, After Debate.

BAILEY'S TACTICS DEFEATED

Messrs. Hitt and Grosvenor Intimate that the President's Aim Is to Secure "Peace with Independence" for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The House today, without a dissenting vote, passed the Senate's resolution appropriating $50,000 for the relief of Americans suffering in Cuba.

Mr. Dalzell, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule for the consideration of the Senate Cuban relief resolution, the rule providing for a vote after two hours' debate.

Mr. Bailey thereupon endeavored to secure recognition to present the views of the minority of the committee, but the Speaker recognized Mr. Dalzell to demand the previous question. There was a sharp three-cornered fight, Speaker Reed and Mr. Dalzell on one side and Mr. Bailey on the other. Mr. Bailey attempted to present a substitute rule for the consideration of Senator Morgan's resolution to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, which is before the Senate. He urged the Republicans to carry out their programme with some degree of decency, whereupon Mr. Simpson shouted, "Don't ask for decency from that side."

The previous question was ordered—117 to 81, the Democrats, Populists, and silverites uniting in opposition, and two Republicans—Messrs. Cooper of Wisconsin and Colson of Kentucky—voting against the rule and their party. Mr. Ogden of Louisiana desired that Mr. Dalzell inform the House of the cause of the sufferings of Americans in Cuba, but Mr. Dalzell replied that that question was not before the House; that the same information upon the topic was at the disposition of all members.

The question of belligerency, Mr. Bailey asserted, was the one really before the House. "If you believe you can vote it down, why not meet it like men and vote it down?" he demanded. Bad as war was, he would not have it deter the United States from its duty toward a weak and suffering nation. He could not forget that another nation when our fathers were weak and suffering had come to our relief, and he would not leave the sentence of piracy suspended over the patriotic Cubans by withholding from them aid France gave to us.

Peace with Independence.

Mr. Hitt of Illinois spoke of the necessity of the passage of the relief resolution. Money for the relief of American citizens in Cuba could not be taken out of the emergency fund. He explained how quickly the relief could be given by telegraph. This would have been done last Monday but that a certain gentleman (meaning Bailey) decided to gain some political notoriety and party advantage, and made an objection to the resolution, showing he would allow American citizens to starve while he played politics.

American citizens were now being released from Spanish prisons through the efforts of the Administration. "The purpose of the Republicans," declared Mr. Hitt, "is to secure peace with independence."

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said that no one could tell how many Americans had starved in Cuba while the gentleman from Texas was masquerading in coarse demagogy. The Republican Party would not only vote for belligerent rights, but for independence for Cuba.

This speech closed the debate on the adoption of the rule. Mr. Bailey moved that the rule be recommitted to the Committee on Rules, with instructions to substitute for it the rule proposed by him.

Mr. Bailey Appeals Too Soon.

"That is out of order," declared Mr. Dalzell, whereupon Mr. Bailey spoke up, "I appeal from the decision of the Chair," before the Speaker had made a decision.

"I knew from the assurance with which the gentleman from Pennsylvania spoke what the ruling would be," he said in explanation of his haste.

"Perhaps the gentleman had a more inner light," Mr. Reed replied, jocosely, proceeding to declare that the motion was not germane.

Mr. Bailey asserted that no amount of argument would change the Speaker's mind, so he appealed from the decision, and there was a roll call on Mr. Dalzell's motion to table the appeal. The Speaker was sustained by 111 to 83, a party vote, and the debate on the resolution was begun by Mr. Williams of Mississippi.

Mr. Williams declared that the Republican Party, which out of power had boasted itself the party of courage, in power dodged all great questions, the Pacific Railroad, bankruptcy, and Cuban questions, because the plutocracy demanded inaction on all these questions.

Senator Reed, if he was an Indian chief, would be known as the "Man Afraid of His Followers," because the Speaker feared to submit the question of recognition to the House, knowing that American manhood was for it.

There was an interesting passage when Mr. Livingston was declaring that the only sensible course for this Government to end the trouble was by recognizing the Cubans, and Mr. Hitt interrupted him to ask: "Don't you think it would be better for the President to use his authority to secure independence?"

"I do," answered Mr. Livingston, "and now that I have answered your question, answer me, When will the President do that?"

Mr. Hitt on the President's Policy.

Mr. Hitt hesitated, while the House listened intently, and Mr. Livingston pressed him for an answer.

"I have no right to speak by any authority," Mr. Hitt began, and, hesitating to word his answer rightly, finally continued: "I have reason to believe that the President is taking as active and effective steps as he can to secure the independence of Cuba, and that fact, I am convinced, has reached Spanish headquarters, for the news reaches us to-day that the Minister who will probably be in power in thirty days has said that the Cuban war is utterly hopeless."

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama spoke of Gen. Weyler as the "Nero of the nineteenth Century."

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania paid tribute to the President for securing the release from Spanish prisons of forty Americans who had been left there by the neglect of the last Administration.

Mr. Clayton of Alabama criticised the Republicans for holding out diplomatic predictions that the President would act, and being asked their authority for the statements, disclaimed any authority. The debate was closed for the Democratic side by Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, who declared that two-thirds of the Republicans desired the resolution for recognition, but because of the failure to organize the House legislation was in the hands of one man. The resolution adopted by the last Congress if it had any force was as binding on Mr. McKinley as on Mr. Cleveland, for it was addressed to no man, but to the office of President.

Mr. Bell of Colorado said that the resolution was a mere attempt to evade practical action, that the Havemeyers and Searleses had hastened to Washington when it was known that a message was to be sent to Congress to see that the message contained nothing inimical to commercial interests.

Mr. Simpson recommended that charity should begin with Americans at home, and quoted Mr. Wanamaker, who, he said, had become a "calamity howler."

Mr. Hull of Iowa and Mr. Brown of Ohio closed the debate for the Republicans. Then the resolution was adopted.

STEAMER LAURADA OFFERED.

Capt. John D. Hart, Convicted of Filibustering, Says His Vessel May Carry Supplies.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Capt. John D. Hart, whose alleged complicity in numerous filibustering expeditions has made him famous in connection with the Cuban war, and who stands convicted of violating the neutrality laws, has made an offer to the United States Government of the steamer Laurada for the purpose of carrying supplies to the American citizens in Cuba, as suggested by the appropriation recommended by President McKinley in his recent message to Congress.

Capt. Hart says the Laurada has been tendered the Government through Senator Gray of Delaware, who is the attorney for the Hart Steamship Company.

To Increase Spain's Army.

MADRID, May 20.—Gen. de Azcarraga, the Minister of War, has introduced a bill into the Cortes providing for an increase of the army in Spain to 100,000 men.

Adee May Be Minister to Spain.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Assistant Secretary Adee is prominently mentioned today for Minister to Spain. He has been thirty-five years in the State Department, and is more familiar with foreign matters than any of his colleagues.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Senate Discusses Means of Sending Grain to India—The House Considers the Indian Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) called attention to the delays in shipping relief supplies to India. He submitted a joint resolution reciting that 3,000 tons of grain are stored in New York awaiting shipment, and that no American merchant ship is available for the voyage. The resolution provides for the American registry of the two foreign-built steamships Massapequa and Menantic, owned by Americans, and the shipment of the relief supplies in these ships under the flag of the United States. The resolution led to considerable debate.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire said the simplest remedy was to send the relief supplies in foreign ships without naturalizing them.

Mr. Perkins of California said American ships had been secured on the Pacific coast to send relief to India, and he thought American ships should be secured on the Atlantic seaboard. The resolution finally went over.

The House to-day rejected the third conference report on the opening of the Uta Gilsonite lands, and instructed its conferrees to support a plan proposed by Mr. Lacey of Iowa, by which the Secretary of the Interior would lease the lands, the Government receiving a royalty and provisions against a monopoly being made.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: Stanton Sickles of New York, Secretary of the Legation at Madrid; William W. Morrow, United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Judicial Circuit; Frank A. Vanderlip of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Brig. Gen. Z. R. Bliss, Major General; Frank H. Eldridge, chief engineer in the Navy.

A Civil Service Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Senator Gallinger to-day gave notice of an amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill providing that "mechanics and laborers of every class employed by the Government shall hereafter be excluded from the classified executive civil service."

A PROTEST FROM GERMANY.

She Opposes Through Her Ambassador the Proposed Discriminating Duty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Secretary of State to-day sent to the Senate a protest from the German Ambassador against the provision for a discriminating duty on sugar. The original protest is dated April 5, and is directed against the provision of the House bill for a differential duty on sugars from countries paying an export bounty. A postscript is added, making the document applicable to the more general discrimination provided by the Senate Finance Committee amendments to the sugar schedule.

Ambassador Thielmann says he acts under the instructions of his Government. Speaking of the House provision, he says that it cannot be reconciled with the right of the most favored nation which is granted by existing treaty stipulations to German products with respect to the duties to be imposed upon them on entry into the United States."

He says the damage which threatens German exports from the provisions of the pending bill is a much heavier one than that which resulted from the tariff law of 1894.

Mr. Thielmann calls attention to the Saratoga reciprocity agreement of 1891, whereby German sugar was to be admitted free into the United States on condition that American pork was to be so admitted into Germany.

"The tariff act of 1894 has," he says, "already shifted in an unfavorable way for Germany the premises upon which the exchange of these notes was effected, and they would be changed still more to the disadvantage of Germany if the bill now before Congress should without amendment concerning sugar become a law. The imperial Government would be confronted with the question whether the advantages should be further continued which it had hitherto extended to the United States by applying to the importations from that country, especially with regard to its agricultural products, the minimum tariff established by the customs treaties concluded between the German Empire on the one hand and Austria-Hungary and several other States on the other."

Mr. Thielmann says that the amendments made by the Senate committee do not alter in substance the subject of his protest, though they do in form.

ITALY MAY STRIKE BACK.

Retaliation on Business Firms for the High Duties on Imports.

ROME, May 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, said the Government was exercising the greatest watchfulness with regard to the new United States tariff and had not failed to call the attention of the United States to the injury which Italian interests might sustain. Italy, he continued, did not contemplate a policy of reprisal, but if the United States persisted in its intentions Italy would be obliged to consider whether some American imports and interests—for instance, the carrying on of business in Italy by American companies—might not be subjected to analogous measures as a necessary means of defense.

AS TO THE LAW OF 1894.

Treasury Opinion that a Repeal Clause Should Be in the Senate Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—A question has arisen whether the sections of the Tariff Act of 1894 which were not carried into the pending Tariff bill as reported by the Senate committee and incorporated in the bill as it passed the House would be repealed by the passage of the bill in its present form, there being no expressed intention of such repeal.

The only sections of the Act of 1894 intended to be repealed are Sections 1 and 2, and the question is whether the remaining sections would be repealed by implication.

In response to a request for an opinion on this point, Judge Reeves, the Solicitor of the Treasury, has decided that, in his opinion, "every part of the Tariff act of 1894 and all other tariff laws not expressly repealed, not inconsistent with the proposed legislation, would still be of legal force and effect should the pending bill in its present form become the law."

In transmitting this opinion to the Senate Finance Committee, the Secretary of the Treasury says that he concurs in the opinion of the Solicitor, and he suggests that to avoid all future controversy some provision should distinctly establish the status of such parts of existing laws as are not reproduced nor repealed in the pending measure.

THE BROOKLYN DRY DOCK.

Congress Asked to Appropriate $100,000 in Order to Repair It.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day requested of Congress that an appropriation of $100,000 be made available immediately by joint resolution to repair the recent damages to the dry dock of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Hotel Burned at Meridan, Miss.

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 20.—The Southern Hotel, one of the finest blocks of its kind in the South, was damaged to the extent of $150,000 by fire early this morning. The hotel was well filled with guests, and a wild panic ensued when the alarm was sounded, but so far as known no lives were lost. The Southern Hotel carried only $85,000 insurance on the building and $30,000 on the fixtures.

M'KINLEY'S CUBAN POLICY

Not True that He Favors Taking an Aggressive Course Toward Spain at Present.

YIELDS TO HIS CABINET

Majority of His Official Family Averse to Measures that Would Be Considered Hostile—House Likely to be Guided by His Wishes.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Twice within as many days it has been announced in Congress that the policy of the Administration is to secure independence for Cuba. Senator Foraker asserted it plainly Wednesday, and to-day Representative Hitt pointedly, in response to an inquiry by Representative Livingston of Georgia, said the President's purpose was to bring about Cuban independence. Mr. Hitt qualified his utterance by explaining he could not speak by authority, but he had once before asserted substantially the same thing, and his repetition of it was regarded as very significant.

Inquiry among those who have the most intimate acquaintance with the President does not develop the policy suggested by Mr. Hitt. On the contrary, it is ascertained that the President is not prepared to permit so positive an assertion as Mr. Hitt's to be made on his behalf, and he certainly will not say that the Administration has such a policy as has been intimated.

The Cabinet, by a large majority, is in favor of "going slow." It is holding the President back in his treatment of the Cuban question, and the conservative feeling in his official family is so strong that it is said he issued his proclamation calling for an appropriation for the suffering Americans against the advice of the Cabinet.

One well-informed friend of the President said to-night that the announcements of Foraker and Hitt could not be taken as authoritative. This gentleman said the President did not know yet how he would come out of the attempt to frame a policy intended to bring the contest to a close in Cuba.

The action of the Senate and the House leaves the situation little changed. The Senate voted for belligerent rights for the Cubans on the same day that the majority in the House refused to vote on that question, after an opportunity had been offered by the Democrats to take such a vote.

The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the last Congress assured the House that the adoption of such a resolution was unnecessary. The assumption is he will advise the Speaker to insist upon the course voted by the House to-day, and keep the resolution for belligerent rights in the background until the President is willing it shall be passed. As all the conservative Senators voted that way this afternoon, and the majority in the Senate for belligerency was made up largely of Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican votes, it is assumed by the men who are best informed about the Cabinet situation that the conservative action of the House will be continued until there are developments justifying new demands upon Spain.

There is an intimation from the State Department that the claims against Spain are being accumulated and put in shape to be pressed soon, and that the continued neglect or refusal of Spain to consider and allow them may be made the basis of future proceedings that may lead up to practical assistance to the revolutionists.

There are many of these claims pending, and to some of them Spain is understood to have made curt and adverse answers. There is no intention on the part of the Department of State to drop them, and if Spain is disposed to disregard a renewal of demands for the adjudication of them, it is not improbable that they may prove the excuse for strenuous representations on the part of the Government of the United States.

A PRACTICAL CUBAN VIEW.

Republican Leaders of the House Thinking of the Cost of a War with Spain.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Speaker Reed and a considerable body of members of the House have been looking at the Cuban question with the eyes of men who recently have been observing the difficulty of getting through Congress a bill to supply the amount of revenue necessary to maintain the Government on a peace basis. Representative Dolliver of Iowa intimated one of the serious difficulties that would be presented in case the declaration of belligerent rights should result in hostilities when he said:

"We have spent nearly three months trying to get through Congress a bill to increase the revenues something like $100,000,000. We have not yet succeeded, and there promises to be some controversy between the Senate and the House before they agree upon a measure of revenue.

"How are we to conduct an army and a navy on a war footing if we cannot raise money without a struggle with the people of this country are complaining of lack of employment, small profits in trade, scarce money, they should be asked to bear more taxation than the Senate or the House have thought it made to impose, in order to carry on a war.

"We cannot make a little war upon anybody. It must be such a war as the other fellow chooses to make.

"If the United States decides to take up arms to intervene in Cuba, which might follow the recognition as a belligerent, the Administration would be obliged to make war for all the nation is worth, and will some one who has not been heard before the Ways and Means Committee suggest some subjects of revenue which the Congress can take up without offending the people or hindering trade and the march of prosperity?

"Then our financial system, which Brother Walker has been endeavoring to mend, would become much more 'rattled' than it now is and much more difficult to repair when we sent the shop after the war of interference is over.

"I think everybody would be glad to see Cuba free and Armenia and Greece assured of freedom from Turkish oppression and cruelty. If we were willing to incur large expenses to correct the Turk it would be wasted, but the Nation would be entitled to praise for participation in a good cause which it could not win.

"But there are people in want right here in our own country. There are thousands of unquestioned Americans who are entitled to have money appropriated for them if the Americans in Cuba are so entitled. For the starving here have lived here all their lives, and do not know the way to Cuba, while some of the Americans in Cuba do know the way to the United States.

"This is a practical question. War is an expensive luxury, and there should be no demand for it here, when there are so many other luxuries within reach which are so much more wholesome and so much cheaper."

The "Jingo" sentiment does not consider Mr. Dolliver's suggestions that there may be war as reasonable. The popular notion in the House and the Senate is that the Spaniard may be a fighting man for Cubans, but that he is not at all a match for Americans.

Even Mr. Bailey of Texas, who would not advocate an expensive war with Spain, has expressed the opinion that with 25,000 men the United States could sweep the last Spanish man and gun from the island of Cuba. The men who would look for a Spanish abandonment of Cuba as soon as the United States Government should extend the proclamation of recognition to the Republic of Cuba, and who have confidence that with freedom the island would become happy and prosperous, relieved from the tax-gathering Spaniard, do not believe the financial problem would be serious or the war a long or bloody one.

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AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Congressman L. D. Apsley, Hudson, Mass.; R. Hazard, Peacedale, R. I.; F. B. Greene and Mrs. Greene, Boston.

ASTOR—J. S. Beck, Dallas, Texas; Samuel Rogers, Toronto; E. C. Swift, Lowell, Mass.; Francis Cappell and family, Mrs. George Langman, and Miss Fulton, Colorado Springs, Col.; F. A. Corbin, New Haven; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, S. M. Gorman, Washington, D. C.; George J. Akers, Chicago; H. A. Wilson, Boston; R. Barrie, Liverpool, England; New York State Railroad Commissioner Frank M. Baker, Oswego; Enoch L. Richardson, Washington, D. C.; Albert C. Titcomb, Newburyport, Mass.

BARTHOLDI—L. P. Pritchard, Toronto.

BREVOORT HOUSE—F. de Roustan, Lyons, France; J. L. Carlton and wife, Philadelphia; William W. White, Providence, R. I.; Fred H. Newton, Holyoke, Mass.; X. Haller, Lakewood, N. J.; S. Davis Page, Philadelphia; John J. Davis and wife, Port Jeffries; William Wurstdundas, George W. Wurtz, Philadelphia; J. P. McCann and wife, Akron, Ohio; I. R. Robinson, city.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—H. von Feyhenger, Heilegom, Holland; C. W. Graham, Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Ingham, Manchester, England; A. L. Metzger, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM—Stewart Shilletto and Mrs. John Shilletto, Cincinnati; W. P. Howe, Williamstown, Mass.

CONTINENTAL—Edward Powers, Westerly, R. I.

ENDICOTT—L. E. and Mrs. Newton, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Minister J. B. Calvo, Costa Rico; C. H. Gravatt, United States Navy; Theodore Irving, Oswego, N. Y.; Wilfred P. Simon, M. H. Hodder, and F. E. Hodder Williams, London, England.

GERLACH—M. Attison, Rochester; W. W. Ford, Babylon, L. I.; George Tatternall, Wilmington, Del.; E. M. French, Wilkesbarre.

GILSEY—T. H. and Mrs. Benedict, Danbury, Conn.; Guilford and Mrs. Smith, South Windsor, Conn.; G. W. Demarest, Baltimore.

GRAND—Charles H. Long, United States Navy; G. D. Fitch, United States Army; W. S. Reed, Leominster, Mass.

GRAND UNION—Superintendent C. H. Ketchum, West Shore Railway, Syracuse; Cecil L. Gates, Kansas City, Mo.; Major H. G. Dennistoun, Nauguck, Conn.; Major L. Tebbats, Amesdale, England; Albert Ross Parsons, Garden City, L. I.; John and Mrs. Barnard, Albany.

HOFFMAN—

ARMISTICE FOR 17 DAYS

Neutral Zone to be Established Between the Armies, and No Advance Permitted.

TURKISH TROOPS GRUMBLING

Truce the Fruit of Constantin's Reported Appeal to the Czar Not to Allow the Greek Army to be Crushed.

LONDON, May 21.—The armistice between the Greek and Turkish armies is for seventeen days. The agreement stipulates that a mixed commission of officers of superior rank shall establish a neutral zone between the two armies and that no advance on either flank shall be permitted. It is understood that Turkey wants the commission to be constituted of the foreign military attachés with the two armies.

The Crown Prince Constantin, it is said, sent a personal appeal to the Czar not to allow the Greek army to be crushed by a force four times greater than itself, and that, as a consequence, the Czar insisted on the armistice.

The numerous suggestions as to the conditions of peace now coming in from all quarters may be dismissed, for the most part, as unreliable. It is probable that a majority are prompted from Constantinople, with the idea of sounding the powers. In all likelihood the negotiations will be protracted.

The alacrity with which the Sultan consented to an armistice at the behest of the Emperor Nicholas shows his own desire to stop military operations, especially as compliance with the request places a great power under obligation to Turkey in the future of the negotiations.

The correspondent of The Standard at Constantinople says:

"The armistice has caused widespread disgust among the Turkish troops in Thessaly and Epirus, and the Military Commission has ordered the most prominent grumblers to be sent home under escort. The priests who are with the army have been instructed to preach special sermons exhorting the soldiery to be loyal and obedient. An imperial order prohibits the sale of drawings, photographs, or poetry dealing with war or with the exploits of the commanders, the object of the prohibition being to prevent any individual General becoming a popular hero."

REPORTED TERMS OF PEACE.

Indemnity of £5,000,000 and a Rectification of the Frontier.

LONDON, May 21.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says he learns on unquestionable authority that the powers have agreed upon the chief conditions of peace, namely, indemnity to the amount of £5,000,000, guaranteed by a control of the Greek customs, and the rectification of the frontier, details as to which have not yet been settled.

ARMISTICE IS GENERAL.

Turkey to Treat with Greece Direct and a Council of the Powers Review the Terms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.—An armistice was formally concluded to-day, for seventeen days, between the Turkish and Greek troops on the frontier of Epirus and in Thessaly. The armistice is general, and includes the land and sea forces of both combatants.

The Ambassadors of the powers met this afternoon to consider the terms of peace. Although it is not definitely decided, it is thought the peace negotiations will be conducted between Turkey and Greece direct, and that, afterward, following the precedent of the treaty of St. Stefano, the terms will be submitted to a European conference, which will probably meet at Paris.

RALLI ON TERMS OF PEACE.

Says the Cession of Territory Is Out of the Question.

ATHENS, May 20.—M. Ralli, the Premier, during the course of an interview to-day, said:

"The indemnity which Greece will pay Turkey will be in proportion to the resources of Greece and her financial position. The cession of territory is out of the question. Greece cannot accept a rectification of the strategic frontier, which would render easy the raiding of Greek territory by armed bands and which would compel Greece to maintain a numerous army in order to prevent such incursions."

CROWN PRINCE FORSAKEN.

Constantin Was Abandoned by His Army After Domokos.

LONDON, May 21.—The Times correspondent at Athens says:

"When the Crown Prince arrived at Lamia he had been practically abandoned by his army. Col. Mastrapas and his division had already quitted the town, directing their flight toward Alamana, Molo, and Atalanti.

"After vainly trying to collect the remnants of his army at Lamia, the Crown Prince, with his staff, went to Alamana, where another attempt was made to rally the fugitive troops. But this was only partly successful, and during the whole of Tuesday Lamia lay deserted and at the mercy of the Turks, who, however, made no attempt to occupy it."

TURKISH ATTACKS CEASE.

They Did Not Learn of the Armistice Until Wednesday Evening.

ATHENS, May 20.—The Turkish forces, in pursuing the Greek troops retreating from Domokos, kept up harassing attacks upon the latter until yesterday (Wednesday) evening, when the Turks learned that an armistice had been agreed upon.

The Greek artillery retired in good order, but in retreating the artillerymen lost several wagons and a big gun, which was upset.

The Turks now occupy the Greek fortifications, an hour's march from Taratza, which is occupied by the regiment of Greek cavalry.

The losses on both sides during the retreat were considerable. Several Greek officers were killed or wounded.

GREEK STRUGGLE IN EPIRUS.

Report from Berlin Says They Ignored the Flag of Truce.

BERLIN, May 20.—A telegram received from Constantinople this afternoon says the attempt of the Turkish commander in Epirus to treat with the Greeks for an armistice has resulted in failure, owing to the Greeks having ignored the flag of truce and to their having attempted yesterday with two battalions of troops to make a fresh incursion into Turkish territory. The Greeks, it is further stated, also shelled the Turkish positions.

In conclusion, the Constantinople dispatch says the Turkish Government disclaims all responsibility for what may follow.

SIGNOR FRATTI STILL ALIVE.

Italian Deputy Fought at Domokos, but Was Not Wounded.

LONDON, May 20.—According to a special dispatch received here from Rome, Signor Fratti, the Italian Deputy who was reported to have been killed while fighting with the Italian volunteers against the Turks, is not dead. A dispatch, it is announced, has been received in Rome from the Duke of Avarna, the Italian Minister at Athens, denying the report of Fratti's death, and it is added that the Deputy has telegraphed to his sister saying that he fought against the Turks at Domokos, but was not even wounded.

Signor Cipriani, the Italian Socialist leader, who headed the first detachment of Italian volunteers which crossed the Greek frontier into Macedonia, and who subsequently disbanded his followers, has landed in Athens. He was wounded in the knee and lay six hours on the field of battle, losing much blood, before he was rescued.

CRETE TO UNITE WITH GREECE.

Delegates Will Meet to Constitute a Provisional Government.

ATHENS, May 20.—The former Greek Consul at Candia, who has returned here, says that when the Greek troops have left the island delegates of the Cretan people will meet to constitute a provisional Government and to proclaim the political union of Crete with Greece. He adds that Admiral Canovaro, commander of the Italian fleet in Cretan waters, told the Cretans that if after a time autonomy proved unsuccessful the Cretan people would be free to fulfill their own destiny.

LONDON, May 20.—A special dispatch from Canea, Island of Crete, says that the Cretans have decided to co-operate with the Admirals commanding the fleets of the foreign powers in the work of organizing a Government for the island.

SHERMAN ON THE BLOCKADE.

Reply to Sir Julian Pauncefote Did Not Recognize the Authority of the Powers.

BOSTON, May 20.—The Transcript publishes an interview with Congressman Barrows, in which he corrects, from official data, the impression that the United States consented to the blockade of Crete by the powers. The reply of Secretary Sherman to the notice of the blockade, which was served upon him by Sir Julian Pauncefote March 24, bears date of March 26, and is as follows, the copy having been made from the official files to-day:

"Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 24th inst. transmitting to me a communication under date of March 20, 1897, signed by yourself and the representatives of France, Italy, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, at this capital relative to certain measures taken by the naval forces of the great powers signatories of the treaty of Berlin in the waters of the Island of Crete. As the United States is not a signatory of the treaty of Berlin nor otherwise amenable to the engagements thereof, I confine myself to taking note of the communication, not conceding the right to make such a blockade as that referred to in your communication and reserving the consideration of all international rights and of any question which may in any way affect the commerce and the interests of the United States."

It will be seen from the above communication that the reply of the department was prompt and that the United States did not surrender a principle of neutral rights. On the contrary, it made known to the powers that as the United States is not a party to the Berlin treaty it is not amenable to the engagements of that treaty. The right to make a blockade was not conceded by the United States, nor any rights which may depend upon it.

American Volunteers Arrive.

LONDON, May 21.—A dispatch to The Standard from Athens says that 500 Greek volunteers from America arrived there yesterday.

JOHN S. RICE STILL MISSING.

No Trace Found of the Wealthy Broker Who Disappeared Mysteriously May 4.

The friends of John Smith Rice, formerly a broker in this city, who disappeared Tuesday, May 4, after drawing $5,000 from the bank, are still in ignorance of his whereabouts. His brother, C. Murray Rice, of 28 West Forty-ninth Street, has communicated with the police all over the country, and has engaged detectives to try and solve the mystery. So far they have found no trace of him.

Mr. Rice had retired from active business. He left his house in West Twenty-ninth Street about four years ago and went to New Jersey, seeking health for Mrs. Rice, who has an affection of the lungs. He was visiting Mrs. Rice's sister at Passaic when he disappeared.

W. B. Taylor, the real estate broker, said that he saw Mr. Rice from his office window at 510 Fifth Avenue, some four or five days later. He called to his son, "Hello, there's our friend, 'Jack' Rice!" Young Mr. Taylor looked out and recognized Mr. Rice.

Mr. Rice has been a total abstainer from liquor for five years, was a man of good habits and good health and a cheerful disposition, devoted to his wife, and worth several hundred thousand dollars. Last year he had an attack of typhoid fever, and some of his friends have since noticed that he was a little flighty. The theory currently held is that he has either gone out of his mind or met with foul play.

DEATH OF HORATIO KING.

Postmaster General Under Buchanan —Survived His Granddaughter Only a Few Hours.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Horatio King, who was Postmaster General during the last part of Buchanan's term as President, died here this morning, his death following only a few hours that of his granddaughter, Miss Ethel King, daughter of Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, in that city. Gen. King was at his father's bedside.

Horatio King was the son of Samuel and Sarah King. Both parents came of Massachusetts Revolutionary stock, but they settled in Paris, Me., where he was born, on June 21, 1811. He received a common school education, such as farmers' sons could then secure, and in 1829 began to learn the printer's trade on The Paris Jeffersonian. Within two years he had bought the paper and became its editor, and in 1833 he moved it to Portland, Me.

In 1838 he sold it to The Standard of that city. In the following year he was appointed to a position in the Post Office Department at Washington. He was steadily promoted, and in 1850 originated and had charge of important changes in the foreign mail service. In March, 1854, he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. In January, 1861, he became Acting Postmaster General, and in February he was appointed Postmaster General by President Buchanan. He went out of office when his successor was appointed by President Lincoln. During his service he devised the official "penalty envelope."

He was a Union Democrat, and although exempt from army duty when the war began, he furnished a representative. In 1862 he was made one of the Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the emancipation proclamation in the District of Columbia. After giving up this office he practiced as attorney before the executive departments and various Governmental commissions. He retired from active business ten years ago.

Mr. King made two extended tours of Europe, and published a book of travel, "Sketches of Travel; or Twelve Months in Europe," and many newspaper and magazine articles on various topics. At his home in Washington he gave a series of Saturday evening literary entertainments, which became famous. Of late years he had divided his time equally between Washington and his Summer home in West Newton, Mass.

Mr. King married May 25, 1835, Ann Collins of Portland, by whom he had seven children, only three of whom—one daughter, Mrs. A. Cole, and two sons, Gen. Horatio C. King and Henry F. King—survive. His first wife died Sept. 22, 1869, and he married Feb. 8, 1875, Isabella G. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y., who also survives him. In 1896 Dickinson College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Funeral Services of Miss King.

Funeral services for Miss Ethel King, daughter of Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, will take place this afternoon at the family residence, 46 Willow Street. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott will officiate.

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DR. JACKSON MODERATOR

Unexpected Triumph of the Missionary Nominee in the Presbyterian General Assembly.

REPRESENTS THE LIBERALS

Sacrament of the Lord's Supper Administered in the Evening, with ex-President Harrison an Assisting Deacon.

WINONA ASSEMBLY, EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 20.—Alternate rain and sunshine to-day greeted the opening of the one hundred and ninth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. At the hour appointed for the opening session the platform was occupied by a long line of Commissioners waiting to be assigned to permanent seats. This feature, by which delegations were seated together, was an innovation.

Fourteen minutes late, the Assembly was opened with prayer by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. The devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. John L. Withrow, the retiring Moderator. The Scriptures were read by Dr. George L. Spinging of Orange, N. J., and the Assembly was led in prayer by the Rev. Dr. "Father" Byron Sunderland of Washington.

The platform was occupied by a number of prominent divines besides those already mentioned, the clerks of the Assembly, Drs. William H. Roberts and William E. Moore, Dr. Wilson of New York, Drs. Logan of Scranton, Worrall of Danville, and several others. The opening sermon by the retiring Moderator, Dr. Withrow, was upon "Chiefest Grace of Christianity," and was based on I. Peter, fourth chapter and eighth verse.

At the close of the sermon, the assembly was constituted with prayer by the retiring Moderator.

Assembly Politicians Surprised.

There were but two candidates for the Moderatorship, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the home missionary, and Dr. Henry C. Minton, the seminary professor. The politicians of the Assembly were treated to a great surprise, and the election of Dr. Jackson by a vote of 313 to 238 was characterized by many delegates as a "breaking of the machine."

It was claimed as a victory for the more liberal branch of the Church, and was in line with the election of Dr. Withrow last year. The new Moderator, in taking the chair, disclaimed any personal elements in his election, but attributed it to the desire of the Church to forward the home missionary work, of which he is an exponent.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of Bethany Church placed Dr. Minton in nomination, speaking of him as a parliamentarian and a man of wide experience and catholic sympathies.

Geographical considerations were adduced and it was stated that he stood for the old Bible and the denominational standards. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Henry Ward of Buffalo, N. Y., and by the Rev. H. S. Palmer of Oakland, Cal.

Elder H. J. Morrison of Richland Centre, Wis., nominated Dr. Jackson. The nomination was seconded by Dr. George L. Spining of Orange, N. J., in an address that was frequently interrupted with applause. He said that Dr. Jackson, too, was loyal to the old Bible and its standards and that he was put forward by no faction or clique. The Rev. Richard M. Hayes of Oregon and Dr. George M. McMillan of Richmond, Ohio, also spoke for Dr. Jackson.

When the ballot was declared, Drs. Spining and Hayes were appointed a committee to escort the successful candidate to the platform, where he was welcomed with a few remarks by Dr. Withrow.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated at the evening session. Dr. Withrow presided, assisted by Dr. Stephen W. Dana of Philadelphia, who administered the bread, and Dr. Wilson Phraner of New York, who served the cup. The elements were distributed by twenty Elders, headed by ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Mr. John Wanamaker.

The New Moderator.

Dr. Jackson, the new Moderator, was born at Minaville, N. Y., in 1834. He was graduated at Union College in 1855 and three years later at Princeton Theological Seminary. With the exception of a period during the civil war when he was engaged in hospital work in Tennessee, and in the employ of the Christian Commission in Alabama, the whole of his life has been spent in the home mission field in almost every State and Territory west of the Mississippi River, as Presbyterian and synodical missionary.

In 1877 he went to Alaska, where he was the father of missions. Subsequently he became United States Commissioner of Education for Alaska, and he continues to hold this position.

MOSS ON POLICE MATTERS.

Speaking to Good Government Club A, He Accuses a Brother Commissioner of Bad Faith.

Good Government Club A opened its new quarters in the Tuxedo Building, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night, with a special meeting and a "smoker." President Moss of the Police Board and Joseph Larocque of the Citizens' Union made addresses.

The meeting was called to approve the action of the club's Board of Trustees in indorsing the Citizens' Union, and when that was done Chairman Charles H. Strong introduced Mr. Larocque, who said the Citizens' Union has in view the same objects that the club has. The union had started in, he said, with the assumption that every Good Government Club member in the city will enroll as a member.

Mr. Moss devoted his remarks to the Police Department, and some of the doings of the Commissioners since he became a member of the board.

"There are many things to be done by the Police Board," he said, "and the time in which we can do them is very short. With the creation of Greater New York eight months from now the present board goes out of existence. One of the great drawbacks to the efficiency of the force is the fact that there are so many Inspectorships and Captaincies vacant. These places should be filled as soon as possible with the best men available. If Tammany wins in the coming election there will be no dead-locks in the new board. That board will fill those vacancies in a hurry, but will fill them with men who can do the most good for Tammany."

The dissensions in the board, Mr. Moss said, had been a thorn in the side of Mayor Strong.

"Now is the time," he continued, "if there ever was one, for these dissensions to cease. When I went into the board I found that we were blocked by two eligible lists, one for Inspectors and one for Sergeants. It requires the votes of four Commissioners to make promotions from the lists, but if the Chief recommends a promotion the votes of three Commissioners will carry it through. It seemed to me that if any man in the department should be interested in the promotions the Chief should. If important posts are vacant he should come in and break the deadlock of the Commissioners. I called the Chief in when we had the Surgeants' list before us, after having secured three votes for each of five men. When I asked the Chief to vote, one of the Commissioners signalled to him not to vote. So there we are at a standstill again."

TO IMPROVE SAN PEDRO HARBOR

Secretary Alger Makes His Statement and Asks for Advice.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Secretary Alger has made response to the Senate resolution calling for a statement as to what has been or is about to be done with reference to making contracts for the improvement of San Pedro Harbor, Cal.

The Secretary submits the whole subject to Congress for further instructions as to its purpose—whether to create simply a harbor of refuge or one of refuge and commerce. The Secretary cites the action of the Board in deciding to expend all of the appropriation of $2,960,000 upon a breakwater, and then states his position, saying that more than the appropriation will be required to make it a harbor for commerce. He presents two estimates, one for $5,380,787 and the other for $5,176,787. He hopes that instructions may be given in the matter.

NATIONAL BANKS MERGE

The Third Goes Out of Existence, Its Business Being Taken by the City.

STEP WAS KEPT A SECRET

Negotiations Closed After Business Hours Yesterday—The Move Was a Purely Business One—Absorbed Bank Fully Solvent.

A consolidation between the Third National Bank, at 26 Nassau Street, and the National City Bank, at 52 Wall Street, was effected yesterday, and the survivor will be the National City Bank. The fusion of interests will result in the passing from existence, through liquidation, of the Third National Bank, which has enjoyed a full share of business prosperity under its President, A. Barton Hepburn, ex-Controller of the Currency, who is to be a Vice President of the National City Bank.

Negotiations for the consolidation were begun last month, and were conducted with such secrecy that Wall Street was in ignorance of them at the close of business yesterday. The Boards of Directors of each bank met in each banking house after banking hours yesterday, the result of the negotiations was ratified, and legal documents which bound the agreement were signed. Then notices of the change were prepared and mailed to each depositor in the Third National Bank.

Formal statements were made by the President of each bank. Mr. Hepburn said:

"Representatives of the Third National Bank of this city and the National City Bank having consummated an agreement for the consolidation of the business of the two banks, the Board of Directors of the Third National Bank, by a unanimous vote, indorsed such action and recommended to the stockholders the confirmation of the agreement. The shareholders of the Third National Bank, by a more than two-thirds vote, ratified this action and conferred all necessary authority upon the Board of Directors and officers of the bank to fully consummate the same. In consideration of the transfer of the business of the Third National, the National City has agreed to pay in full all depositors of the said bank, to receive their accounts, and accord to them the same treatment and consideration they have heretofore received."

Mr. Stillman said: "The gentlemen interested in the Third National Bank were anxious to effect a consolidation of their business with that of the National City Bank. The consolidation ensures to us the addition of a very large amount of valuable business, which, of course, is always desirable. The volume of business done by a bank having a large line of deposits may be very greatly increased without much addition to the labor of managing it. Our object was two-fold. First, to secure the business of the Third National; and, second, that we might have Mr. Hepburn associated with us in the management of our bank."

Mr. Hepburn, when seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, declined to add to his statement. Mr. Stillman, discussing the consolidation, said: "Each separate party to the consolidation met this evening in his own bank. I do not wonder that Wall Street did not know it. It was a well-kept secret. I am satisfied with the arrangement. The depositors of the Third National will, I believe, without a single exception, come to us. Notices were mailed to each to-night. They will get into a large concern and have the services of a bank with practically $5,000,000 capital in exchange for a bank with $1,000,000 capital.

"The fusion should be satisfactory to all concerned and advantageous to us, the depositors of the Third National, and the general public and banking world. It is consistent, prudent, and logical. Mr. Hepburn, who will be one of our Vice Presidents, is an acquisition. His old depositors will be glad to have him as a friend in court. His ability, experience, and reputation will strengthen our staff. The transaction is one that should evoke congratulations from all concerned. It is all the more satisfactory because it is an economical business affair. With our own staff we can manage the business of both banks."

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, was with Mr. Hepburn at the Union League Club last night. He was enthusiastic over the consolidation.

"Excellent!" he exclaimed, when asked by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES for his opinion of it. "A very good business arrangement. Most excellent. The Third National is solvent, of course, but will go into liquidation. It passes away because it was not 'a money maker,' as bank men put it."

The Third National Bank was established in 1863. Its officers are: President, A. Barton Hepburn; Henry Chapin, Jr., Cashier; Walter H. Tappan, Notary. Among its Directors are Charles S. Fairchild, George H. Church, Hugh Kelly, John B. Woodward, James H. Post, William V. S. Thorne, and W. H. Wickham.

The National City Bank was organized in 1812, and it first did business on the site it now occupies, which was the old United States Bank Building. Its present officers are: President—James Stillman; Cashier—George S. Whitson; Notary—H. M. Kilborn. Its principal correspondents are the First National Bank of Chicago and the Second National Bank of Boston. Its principal Directors are Samuel Sloan, Lawrence Turnure, Roswell G. Rolston, Cleveland H. Dodge, William Rockefeller, H. Walter Webb, Francis M. Bacon, M. Taylor Pyne, and Robert Bacon.

The last quotations of stock of the consolidated banks are: City, $500; Third National, $90.

CROSS-TOWN LINE SOLD.

Said to Have Been Secured by Friends of the Metropolitan Railway System.

It was said yesterday that parties in sympathy and in interest with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had purchased the control of the Central Cross Town Line, which runs from Twenty-third Street Ferry east to Seventeenth Street and Broadway, thence over the Metropolitan's tracks to Fourteenth Street, and thence west to the Fourteenth Street Ferry and south to Christopher Street, and from the Fourteenth Street Ferry east and west through Eighth Street to the East River.

This purchase, which will involve a connection by transfer, will give the patrons of the Central Crosstown connection north, south, east, and west over the whole Metropolitan system.

Heretofore the company has had a transfer arrangement with the Third Avenue Road. The arrangement is terminable on thirty days' notice. While this new arrangement gives largely increased facilities to the patrons of the Central Crosstown lines, it will virtually exclude the Third Avenue Railroad from its only connection with Union Square, Fourteenth Street, and Sixth and Eighth Avenues, and the Christopher Street Ferry, over which the annual traffic is estimated at about 15,000,000 passengers.

DR. BEHRENDS STANDS BY IT.

He Argues for the Bible and Against "Higher Criticism."

At the morning session of the Congregational Association, at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends of Brooklyn delivered an address on "Back to Tradition and Nearer to Christ."

During its delivery he scored the advocates of "higher criticism," and referred in this connection to the German scholars Willhauser and Bauer, and by inference to Dr. Lyman Abbott. Dr. Abbott was present throughout the address, and listened intently, but apparently undisturbed by Dr. Behrends's remarks.

Dr. Behrends said among other things that learning was one thing and logic another, and that the most learned men might fall into error. While he disagreed with Baur and Wellhausen, he was glad to say that he was in sympathy with the writings of Harnack. There are signs, he said, that the theological atmosphere is clearing.

"Harnack's paper," he continued, "is the Gettysburg of the whole question, and it is to be followed by an Appomattox. The criticism which discredits the Bible lets in the deluge. Give history Jesus Christ, and the origin of the Church is involved and the world is turned upside down. The miracle is in the man—after that everything else is intelligible. It will not be long before Wellhausen is buried alongside of Baur; they are Siamese twins, and tradition will be the death of them all.

"There is only one way back to Christ, and that is through the Epistle of Paul. From all sides we have it that the Gospel of Paul is the Gospel of Christ, unadulterated, and we had better go back to Paul.

THE STATE SAVINGS BANKS

Annual Meeting of Their Organization Held at the Chamber of Commerce.

BOARD OF OFFICERS ELECTED

Executive Committee Reported Against the Imposition of a Tax on the Savings of the Poor—State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn Made an Address.

The fourth annual meeting of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York was held yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. The President, J. Harsen Rhoades, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. Some of those present were Alexander E. Orr, William G. Conklin, Charles E. Sprague, Silas A. Brush, Charles B. Tooker, Bryan H. Smith, F. M. Hurlbert, W. H. B. Totten, William H. Slocum, James McMahon, John B. Townsend, Merritt Trimble, Samuel D. Styles, B. H. Huntington, Andrew Mills, Frederick Hughson, Adolph S. King, W. C. Sturges, Daniel T. Hoag, J. V. Meserole, George S. Bishop, Charles P. McClelland, Bradford Rhodes, Samuel R. Rainey, J. Howard King, Stephen M. Sherwood, Augustus M. Traver, E. A. Quintard, David Cromwell, N. W. Foster, Calvin P. Walrad, F. A. Schroeder, Remsen Rushmore, and Byron De Witt.

President Rhoades delivered an address of welcome, which he began with congratulations upon the country's escape from repudiation and the losses it would have brought to the working classes. But the danger is not yet past, said he, nor will it pass until the monetary and banking system of the country has been remodeled and our currency made equal to the best and exchangeable at a parity with the best. With regard to postal savings banks, just now discussed in the West and South, Mr. Rhoades said he had not found a satisfactory answer to the question: "What will the Government do with and how will it invest and keep safely invested the millions of dollars which must come into its hands through a postal savings bank law?"

In view of the large percentage of the municipal debt within the State carried by the savings banks, Mr. Rhoades called attention to the action of villages and towns now to be absorbed in the Greater New York in creating new and large indebtedness, in order that improvements may be carried out and the debt assumed by the city into which they are to be merged. These bonds are being taken in the hope and expectation of reaping large profits by selling them to the savings banks, under the delusion that such bonds will be assumed by the Greater New York under its new charter. Mr. Rhoades said the legality of the volume of debt so created should be tested by the highest courts before being assumed in the general equalization of debt.

Executive Committee's Report.

The report of the Executive Committee reviewed the history of bills affecting savings banks introduced in the Legislature of 1897 and took issue with the recommendation by the State Board of Tax Commissioners of a tax on deposits in savings banks. The report says: "The whole purpose and object for which savings banks were instituted are benevolent ones, to encourage thrift and economy, and it would be unwise and impolitic and against sound public policy to raise any part of the revenue of the State by a tax laid upon the savings of the poorer classes." The report also urged the importance of having bonds issued by municipalities registered and certified to by a responsible trust company and other authorized corporations.

W. L. Trenholm, formerly Controller of the Currency, and Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, came in at this point and were invited to seats beside the President.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following ticket, which was unanimously elected, Mr. Rhoades being persuaded to reconsider his determination not to serve another term: President—J. Harsen Rhoades; First Vice President—James McMahon; Treasurer—Andrew Mills; Secretary—William G. Conklin; Executive Committee—Samuel R. Rainey, W. C. Sturges, Edward S. Dawson, James M. Wentz, J. Howard King, Bryan H. Smith, John P. Townsend, Robert S. Donaldson, and A. E. Orr; and, ex officio, Messrs. Rhoades, Mills, McMahon, and Conklin.

Samuel D. Styles, J. B. Currey, and Henry Geckler were re-elected the Committee on Nominations.

Superintendent Kilburn was invited to address the association, and responded by a short speech. He said that in the year of his incumbency in office he had not found coming from any officer of the Savings Banks' Association a single proposition in any way detrimental. He praised the conservative spirit of the association—a conservatism which can be realized when it is remembered that in eighteen years there has not been a failure of a savings bank in this State, and that in that time only four savings banks have sealed their capital. Nobody now questions the absolute safety of the savings banks, because of the character of the men in charge and the laws which govern their investments. Superintendent Kilburn warned his hearers that they have an enormous responsibility in their charge of the money of over a quarter of the people of the State, and said that if the laws affecting savings banks are changed they should be made more stringent.

Savings Bank as an Instructor.

Mr. Trenholm read a paper on "The Savings Bank as a Public School of Primary Economic Instruction," which he prefaced with the declaration that the most pressing need of the people of the United States today is a generally diffused elementary knowledge of economic science. He spoke of the important economic questions which now dominate both local and National politics and which must ultimately be settled by the people at the polls, and urged officers of savings banks, who enjoy exceptional opportunities for giving object lessons, to take part in the discussion and assist in guiding aright a public sentiment that will thwart and defeat the agitators who are now so disastrously disturbing the industrial peace of the country.

"You can show to your depositors, on the one hand," said he, "and, on the other hand, to those to whom, on the security of their property, you lend the money of those depositors, how closely related are the interests of lenders and borrowers; how necessary the secure tenure of property is to the very existence of labor-employing industries. No doubt it sometimes occurs that an officer of a savings bank will be able to show practically how the savings of laborers in a local factory or other industrial establishment become combined by deposit in the bank into the large sums which are lent to that very establishment, thereby increasing its facilities and employing capacity."

Mr. Trenholm pleaded for free labor and free capital—the legs upon which industry walks. "Leave both capital and labor free to make their own bargains, and trust the result to the operation of those laws which divine wisdom has devised to provide for these very cases. If we and our children had been taught economics as we were taught heroics, the industrial value of freedom, now so well understood as to its priceless political value, everybody would know that meddlesome laws destroy prosperity and breed discontent."

Luncheon was served, and then Edward Atkinson spoke on "On One Function of the Savings Bank; Its Importance as a Lender or Distributor of Capital." Mr. Atkinson said it is the function of the officers of savings banks to bring to their depositors the knowledge that they are the men who can bring about good government and be a protection against the incendiaries who by bad legislation would destroy property. He then gave figures of deposits in Massachusetts savings banks, and said that of the $480,000,000 of money placed in them by the people $91,000,000 is out on personal security, lent to factories—so that their working capital is composed largely of the deposits of workmen in these same factories. The most important use of deposits in these banks was, however, the loan of $202,000,000 on real estate. He calculated that over 80,0000 homes had been made possible by the lending of the money of the thrifty classes.

Home Owner a Safe Man.

"And the man who owns his own home," he said, "is the safe man, the man on whom we may rely against financial crazes."

It was the men who own unmortgaged homes in the Middle West who saved the last election. There is an enormous field in the development of the idea of housing the people, teaching them not only to save, but to spend wisely. Mr. Atkinson referred with approval to the Torrens or so-called Australian system of registering deeds to property and issuing certificates of ownership guaranteed by the State, upon which money may be borrowed as easily as on a registered bond. This system, he said, he had found had been in operation in Europe for fifty years and did not originate in Australia. He also commended the land banks of Europe, which, he declared, had been potent in identifying the interests of the people with those of the State. He pronounced impracticable any extensive adoption of the postal savings bank system in this country, because we have no permanent National debt and the Government could not invest the immense sums that would come into its hands.

It was decided on the suggestion of Mr. Rhoades to publish the papers read before the association and ask officers of savings banks to distribute them to their depositors as a means of education.

A Dangerous Lethargy.

The forerunner of a train of evils, which too often culminate fatally, is inactivity or lethargy of the kidneys. Not only is Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, or some other dangerous integral disease of the organs themselves to be apprehended, but dropsical diffusions from the blood, rheumatism, and gout, are all traceable to the non-removal from the blood by the kidneys of certain impurities. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters depurates the blood, renders the kidneys active and prevents their disease.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Sun rises	4:38	Sun sets	7:16
Moon rises	.....		

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	11:41	Gov. Isl'd	12:11
H. Gate	2:00		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	11:49	Gov. Isl'd	.....
H. Gate	9:19		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, Port au Prince, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

Alps, Fortune Island, Jeremie, Jacmel, and Aux Cayes	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Campana, Queenstown	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco and Santos	11:00 A. M.	.....
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hekla, Norway	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Segurança, Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 22 and up to June 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 21.

Britannic, Liverpool, May 12.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, May 18.
Colgorm, Shields, May 5.
Crefeld, Bremen, May 8.
Finance, Colon, May 14.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, May 13.
Lessepa, Dartmouth, May 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 15.
Taormina, Havre, May 8.
Vega, Lisbon, May 4.
Zaandam, Amsterdam, May 8.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, May 14.
Picqua, Gibraltar, May 7.
Seminole, Jacksonville, May 19.
Trinidad, Bermuda, May 20.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 15.

SUNDAY, MAY 23.

La Gascogne, Havre, May 15.
Spree, Bremen, May 15.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

Iroquois, Jacksonville, May —.
Louisiana, New Orleans, May 20.
Ludgate, St. Lucia, May 16.
Nomadic, Liverpool, May 14.
Ortiabe, Havana, May 20.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, May 12.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Creole, New Orleans, May 20.
Fulda, Genoa, May 13.
Manitoba, London, May 13.
Mongolian, Greenock, May 14.
Westernland, Antwerp, May 15.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Critic, Dundee, May 12.
Curacao, Maricaibo, May 17.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 19.
Menemsha, Antwerp, May 12.
Yumuri, Havana, May 22.
Wakefield, Gibraltar, May 11.

Arrived.

SS City of Columbia, Tapsley,

WANAMAKER'S
Broadway, Fourth Ave. & Ninth St.

The exhibition of antique Vestments and Tapestries will close on Wednesday, 26th inst.

Men's Fancy Shirts at Fifty Cents. The day begins with 1,000. 2,000 are expected before noon. Worth $1 and over. That will end them.

Girls' Dresses. About 200 Dresses for girls 4 to 14 yrs., the $2.50 sort, are NINETY-FIVE CENTS to-day. Many styles Wash Goods.

Infants' Clothing. Reefers for tots 2 to 4 yrs., at greatly reduced prices.
Yesterday $5, to-day $2.
Yesterday $6, to-day $3.
Yesterday $7.75, today $4.
All new; various styles and fabrics.

Children's Shoes. "Block House" Shoes, made of chocolate color goatskin and russet and black calfskin, sizes 11 to 2, $2. Spring heels, welted soles. Durable—shapely.

Men's Suits. Nobby suits of fancy cheviot or worsted at TEN DOLLARS. Elegantly tailored. Made to sell at $15 and $16.50.

Boys' Suits. Of fine quality imported and domestic cheviots, $3.50. Double-breasted Blouse Suits. Sizes 8 to 16 yrs. Splendid variety.

Bicycles. THE CONTINENTAL, $50; THE CONTINENT, $37.50. Cannot be matched. Honestly and skillfully constructed of best materials. Up-to-date. Handsomely finished. Fully guaranteed.
CONTINENTAL TANDEMS, $90. Same machines under maker's trade mark sell for $150—popular at that.

Bicycle Sundries. American Clock Company Cyclometers, register 10,000 miles and repeat, accurate, 35c. But a short time back they were $2.
Standard Barrel Cyclometers, 10,000 miles and repeat, 95c.
Banner Lamps, $1.85.
Continent Lamps, $2.
Searchlight Lamps, $2.85.
Neverout Lamps, $3.
Christy Saddles, $3.15.

Her Majesty's Corset. Deservedly popular. Healthy, comfortable and gracefully shaped. Steel ribs imbedded in gutta percha. Can't work loose, break or change shape. Wanamaker's is headquarters for retailing them. Expert demonstrator here to assist in fitting.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

FORT STANWIX BANK SCANDAL.

G. L. Shaw Arrested as an Alleged Confederate of George Barnard, the Dead Cashier.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The suspension of the Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome, N. Y., in January, 1896, and the suicide of George Barnard, the Cashier, was recalled to-day, when George Louis Shaw, a woodenware dealer, of 410 North Street, this city, was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Zinkand, on the charge of having aided and abetted Cashier Barnard to embezzle or misappropriate $32,000 of the funds of the bank.

Mr. Shaw was taken before United States Commissioner Rogers and gave bail for $15,000 to appear before the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, which sits at Rochester.

The indictment charging Mr. Shaw with having aided and abetted Cashier Barnard in having misappropriated the funds of the bank does not throw much light upon the way in which the work was accomplished. It simply states that it was done through a series of checks presented to the bank by the accused man through the years of 1894 and 1895.

WAGON WRECKED BY A TRAIN.

Its Driver, Although Hurled Forty Feet, Escapes with a Broken Nose.

NYACK, N. Y., May 20.—Benjamin Dejong of Nyack, while driving through Sparkill this afternoon, came into collision with a rapidly moving train.

His wagon was broken to kindling wood, and he was hurled forty feet, escaping without any injury, except a broken nose. The horse was not even scratched.

McKINLEY TO BE PRESENT.

Strong Belief that He Will Be at the Battle Monument Dedication.

WEST POINT, May 20.—Regardless of reports to the contrary, President McKinley is confidently expected to officiate at the dedication of Battle Monument here on May 31, he having given the authorities no reason to think otherwise. The commodious amphitheatre and speakers' stand is nearing completion, and by the middle of next week everything will be in readiness for the event.

MURDERED BY WHITECAPS.

Suspected Thieves Attacked Near Mountain Grove, Mo.

MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo., May 20.—Six miles north of here, on the banks of Whetstone River, a mob of Whitecaps murdered two men last night and burned the home of another. There has been much thieving in that district of late, and suspicion pointed to Lige Mayfield and the Mitchell brothers, John and Dave, who had been warned to leave the country. The mob did not find Mayfield at home, so his house was burned.

The Mitchells had barricaded their house, and the raiders fired upon the place, killing John Mitchell and his brother-in-law, Jack Coffman, and seriously injuring Dave Mitchell. The same raiders recently took Dave Mitchell from his house, whipped him, and warned him to leave, but he remained defiant. The Mitchells have been in the penitentiary.

IS MRS. LUETGERT ALIVE?

Her Husband's Friends Believe that She Is—Police Claim More Evidence.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The story that Mrs. Luetgert, whose husband, Adolph, is in jail for her alleged murder, was seen in Kenosha, Wis., finds some believers, and William Charles, a friend of Luetgert's, says that he has started seventeen bicyclists scouring the country around Kenosha in search of the missing woman.

Luetgert's attorney, Judge Vincent, charged to Mayor Harrison to-day that Inspector Schaack abused his authority by refusing to let him see his client. The matter will be investigated. Vincent has had himself appointed receiver for Luetgert's factory in order to keep the police from searching for more clues. The police will oppose this in the courts.

They asserted to-day that they found in the factory this morning a strand of a woman's hair in the vat containing the alkali solution. Luetgert still stoutly maintains his innocence, and says he believes his wife is alive somewhere.

Hanged and Shot Himself.

CANASERAGA, N. Y., May 20.—Sedam Mundy, aged seventy-eight, committed suicide by tying a rope around his neck and to a rafter in his barn and then shooting himself in the brain at 7:30 o'clock this morning. His wife heard the shot and found him dead. The cause of his act is not known.

BILLS SIGNED AT ALBANY

Senator Brush's Measure for Through Trains on the Bridge Becomes a Law.

LARGE APPROPRIATIONS MADE

New York City Allowed to Spend $2,500,000 for the Improvement of Bryant Park and the Building of a Library.

ALBANY, May 20.—Gov. Black has signed the important bill of Senator Brush which practically allows the elevated roads in New York and Brooklyn, with consent of the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, to run through trains over the Brooklyn Bridge. The bill provides that the Trustees may contract with any street surface or elevated railroad corporation or corporations, operating in either New York or Brooklyn, permitting its or their carriage of passengers across the said bridge, but each and every contract must provide that said corporation will not charge any fare in excess of, or additional to, the fare exacted by it from any passenger for one continuous ride on any of its routes in either New York or Brooklyn, so that the route operated shall be taken and deemed to be a part of the continuous route or one of the continuous routes of the railroad corporation, so that no extra or additional fare shall be exacted by any such railroad corporation from any passenger carried to or from the bridge and across the bridge in addition to the fare exacted from such passenger for carriage to and from the bridge only, but nothing in the act shall be construed as preventing the Trustees from making a proper charge to any railroad corporation for each car crossing said bridge.

Within sixty days after the passage of the bill the Trustees shall prepare plans and specifications regulating the operation over said bridge of the cars of such corporation or corporations with whom it may contract, and such specifications shall be in substantial conformity with the plans recommended by Virgil G Bogue, George H. Thompson, and Leffert L. Buck, expert engineers, by their report of Feb. 8, 1897.

Appropriation Bills Signed.

Gov. Black went into the signing of appropriation bills this morning, and put his signature to these bills:

Senator Raines—For improving the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, $10,000.

Senator Ellsworth—For improving Cayuga Creek, in Niagara County, $5,000.

Senator Lexow—For removing a pier or dock in the Hudson River near Piermont, $5,000.

Senator Wilcox—For completing repairs at Owasco Lake outlet, $18,000.

Senator Krum—For a bridge at Canajoharie over the canal, $5,000.

Senator Coggeshall—For a hoist bridge at Whitesborough Street over the canal, $5,000 by the State and $10,000 by the City of Utica.

Senator Coggeshall—For continuing work of improving the Rome Custodial Asylum, $101,300.

Senator Coggeshall—For a bridge at Broad Street, Utica, $5,000, when the city agrees to give $10,000.

Mr. Kavanaugh—For purchasing the Fort Miller Bridge, at Northumberland, $10,000.

Mr. N. J. Miller—For a bridge at Hamilton Street, Buffalo, over the canal, $10,000.

Mr. Wells—For a bridge at Salina Street, Syracuse, $18,000, when the city appropriates a like sum.

Mr. Kavanaugh—For an iron foot bridge over the canal at Sixth Street, Waterford, $2,000.

Mr. Holbert—For improvements to Elmira Reformatory, $25,000.

Mr. Kelsey—For buildings for the Craig Colony for Epileptics, $171,000.

Mr. Kavanaugh—For a bridge at Fourth Street, Waterford, $4,000.

Mr. Schmidt—For bridges at River Street, Fort Plain, $14,000.

Mr. Lewis—To pay assessments due the City of Rochester for State lands, $22,000.

Mr. Eldridge—For strengthening the Glens Falls feeder, $2,887.

Mr. Nixon—Levying a special tax in Putnam County of $4,000.

Mr. Austin—Allowing New York City to expend $2,500,000 for the improvement of Bryant Park and the building of a free library to be occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.

Miscellaneous Measures.

Mr. Page—Making the maximum height of buildings other than schools or hospitals that do not have to be fire-proof in New York City seventy-five feet.

Mr. Austin—Conferring jurisdiction upon the Board of Claims to hear, audit, and determine the claim of the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New York against the State for water furnished to Sing Sing Prison between certain dates, and to make an award thereon, and conferring upon both parties the right to take an appeal from any award made under the authority of this act.

Mr. Gott—To authorize Rochester to supply water to Gates and Greece.

Mr. Van Kuren—Enacting penalties for violation of the navigation law.

Mr. Scherer—Allowing aliens to hold real estate under certain conditions.

Mr. Bondy—Allowing the Superintendent of Public Works to lease surplus waters of the canals.

Mr. Armstrong—Relating to the validity of probate of wills.

Mr. Fish—Relating to Police Magistrates' jurisdiction in Canastota, Madison County.

Mr. Sanger—Amending the military code in minor particulars.

Mr. Horton—Forbidding distribution of agricultural money except to incorporated agricultural societies.

Mr. Brennan—To provide for the payment of persons who have rendered services to the City of Brooklyn at the request of the various officers thereof, and of the County of Kings.

Mr. Perkins—Appropriating $10,000 from the Brooklyn treasury for repairs to the armory of the Third Battery.

Mr. Hughes—Authorizing the payment of certain clubs in Kings County.

Mr. Marshall—Authorizing the sale of Hanson Place Armory, Brooklyn.

Mr. McKnight—Authorizing the acquisition by Queens County of certain plank roads.

Mr. McKnight—Authorizing Jamaica to issue bonds for $200,000 for street improvements.

FIVE MILLIONS FOR CANALS.

Gov. Black Signs the Appropriation of $5,000,000 for Repairs.

ALBANY, May 20.—Gov. Black has signed the two important Canal bills. One provides for the expenditure this year of $5,000,000 of the $9,000,000 improvement fund, and the bill imposing the tax of 9½ hundredths mills for canal extraordinary repairs.

In this bill is also appropriated $50,000, to be used by the Superintendent of Public Works in the installation of electric communication between the offices of Superintendents of the canals and the several locks and other important structures thereon to facilitate the control and management of the same, and to facilitate co-operation with the lock tenders, patrolmen, bank watchers, Captains of State scows, and other employes.

CIVIL SERVICE LIST VALID.

Gov. Black Sanctions a Continuation of the Present Course.

ALBANY, May 20.—Under the sanction of Gov. Black the Civil Service Commissioners at their meeting to-day mapped out temporary rules so that appointments can be made from the present civil service eligible list until permanent rules can be adopted in accordance with the new civil service law. It is assumed that local boards can do the same.

NAVIGATION CODE BILL SIGNED.

It Provides for Appointment of Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

ALBANY, May 20.—Gov. Black to-day signed the new Navigation Code bill. The bill allows the Superintendent of Public Works to appoint two Inspectors of Steam Vessels, one of whom shall have a practical knowledge of shipbuilding and the other of the construction and use of boilers, engines, and their appurtenances, each of whom shall hold office during the term of office of the Superintendent appointing them.

Each Inspector will receive an annual salary of $3,000 and his traveling expenses. The Superintendent of Public Works may remove such Inspectors at any time.

The duties of Inspectors are similar to those of United States Inspectors.

FIRE AT THE ALBANY CAPITOL.

A Temporary Roofing Over the Eastern Approach Damaged.

ALBANY, May 20.—A temporary roofing over the eastern approach to the Capitol caught fire at 1 o'clock to-day. A stiff east wind was blowing and in five minutes the entire Capitol was filled with stifling smoke. Great excitement was occasioned throughout the departments.

The fire was put out with hand extinguishers after a half hour's work without having done any damage to anything but the roofing and some scaffolding. It is believed to have originated from the upsetting of a plumber's furnace.

The structure damaged is directly in front of the private rooms of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, which are filled with valuable law libraries and documents.

THE COAL TRUST HEARING.

Testimony Will Probably Be Taken Before the Referee on June 1.

ALBANY, May 20.—If Judge Chester on Thursday night vacates the order appointing a referee to take evidence in the alleged coal trust, or if the railroad Presidents do not appeal from his refusal, then the first hearing before the referee will take place on June 1. As a formal proceeding and merely to keep in existence the order issued by Judge Chester appointing the referee, there was a meeting here this morning in the Court of Claims rooms. Referee Ward presided, and Deputy Attorney Gen. Davies and Mr. Fiero appeared for the State. Lewis E. Carr, representing the Delaware and Hudson, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Davies produced proof of service of the order, and asked for a postponement to as early a date as possible.

Referee Ward said that in order to give Justice Chester time to decide the motion to vacate, he thought June 1 the earliest date practicable.

Mr. Carr said: "I represent law-abiding citizens, who are willing to obey the law. They have no desire to run away or conceal themselves. They have nothing to hide and will freely give all information in their possession, but they are men of business. They cannot sacrifice time, and I think that it is no more than fair that they should be consulted as to the time."

Referee Ward adjourned the matter until June 1.

John B. Kerr, Vice President and General Counsel of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, said yesterday that the report that the railroads interested in the coal trust inquiry had asked for a modification of the order so that the investigation might be had outside of Albany was untrue.

G. A. TAYLOR'S TRAGIC SUICIDE.

Dead in a St. Louis Hotel with the Picture of a Woman in His Hand.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—George A. Taylor, who has been in the banking business in St. Louis for thirteen years, and who was known as a man of integrity, was found dead in bed at the Normandie Hotel to-day. An empty bottle labelled "Hydrocyanic acid," and a number of letters, showed that he had committed suicide in a most deliberate and dramatic manner. The dead man clasped in his hands the picture of a woman not his wife. Nobody knew who she was.

Taylor was paying teller of the Chemical National Bank. From the origin of that institution until it became merged with the Third National he held the position of paying teller, and was retained by the latter bank as assistant paying teller. He remained with the latter a few weeks, and on May 1 was employed by the German-American Bank as a bookkeeper. The dead man had trouble with his wife, whom he married in Charles City, Iowa, and she entered suit for divorce, later having the case dismissed. Mrs. Taylor now lives in Eldorado, Iowa, with their child.

The first part of a letter addressed to the landlord of the hotel, and written by Taylor, was found. It follows:

"Kindly notify Mrs. G. A. Taylor, at Eldorado, Iowa. Tell her the money in the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, in the name of G. A. Taylor, agent, is mine, and that she is to have it. There are notes and money in my trunk, also, and the Germania Bank owes me salary since May 1, 1897. She can call and collect it. The money in the cigar box in the bookcase belongs to the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Chicago. Ask her to notify them, and also Missouri Lodge, No. 1, F. A. and M., here, and I wish they would.—"

NAVAL CADETS COME TO GRIEF.

Charged with Assaulting a Policeman Who Would Stop Serenading.

ANNAPOLIS, May 20.—Warrants have been issued for several members of the Engineer Division of the return class of Naval Cadets, charging them with assaulting Policeman Thomas and resisting arrest.

The cadets had finished the examinations and started out last night to serenade their friends and celebrate. Policeman Thomas attempted to arrest them, and a scuffle ensued, in which Thomas and one of the cadets received cuts about the head. Two of the cadets spent the night in the lockup.

MEMPHIS CISTERN MYSTERY.

The Body Identified and an Italian Arrested Suspected of Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 20.—The mutilated dead body which was found Monday evening in an old cistern on the truck farm rented by Frank Parora has been identified. The murdered man is Ernest Stanley, the nineteen-year-old son of a wealthy merchant of Tuscumbia, Ala.

Frank Parora, an Italian truck farmer, is under arrest. He admits striking Stanley, but says he did so because Stanley, with a pistol in his hand, was trying to rob him. He says Stanley dropped his pistol when he struck him, and that he (Stanley) then ran and fell into the well.

KILLED BY NURSE'S ERROR.

Mrs. Schaefer Dead in Springfield, Ohio, from Taking the Wrong Drug.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 20.—Mrs. Hannah Schaefer of 13 South Shaffer Street is dead from a dose of carbolic acid given by mistake. On April 4 Mrs. Schaefer sustained an operation for cancer of the breast, and under the careful nursing of Miss Belle Brannon was rapidly recovering. The nurse gave her what she supposed was a dose of pepsin, but what was soon proven to be a carbolic acid solution, and Mrs. Schaefer died at noon the following day. The physician in charge states that death was due not to the poisonous effect of the acid so much as to the fact that it was the wrong drug and served to clog the life forces.

GIRARD STATUE UNVEILED.

Ceremonies in Honor of the Philanthropist in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The statue of Stephen Girard, the great philanthropist and founder of the famous Girard College, was unveiled this afternoon with imposing ceremony. The statute stands on the west plaza of the City Hall, and was erected by contributions of the college alumni.

The day commemorated the one hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of the birth of the philanthropist, and also marked the semi-centennial of the successful working of the college which bears his name. The unveiling exercises included addresses by Gen. Louis Wagner and Gov. Hastings. The oration was delivered by James M. Beck, and the statue was unveiled by the two youngest pupils of the college. It was accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor Warwick.

The pedestal upon which the statue is placed is of gray New Hampshire granite, and the statue itself is standard bronze. The height of the figure, including the bronze plinth upon which it stands, is 9 feet 3 inches, and the total height of the monument is 18 feet 4 inches.

Murderer Barker Sentenced.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 20.—John Henry Baker, the colored murderer, whose appeal the Court of Appeals overruled, was arraigned in the Supreme Court to-day before Judge Garretson, and was sentenced to be executed the week beginning July 4, at Sing Sing.

CITY MONEY APPROPRIATED

Board of Estimate and Apportionment Makes Many Allowances for Improvements.

PLANS FOR HALL OF RECORDS

Presented by Architect Thomas and Referred to a Committee—Change in the Approach to the Third Avenue Bridge.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment sat in the Mayor's office yesterday for nearly two hours and a half, and according to the oldest member of the board more money was spent by it, or ordered to be spent, in that time than at any other meeting during his experience.

Some of the items which the board authorized were $200,000 for the repaving of Park Avenue, partly with asphalt and partly with granite blocks, from Fifty-sixth to Ninety-sixth Street; $287,158 to pay the awards in connection with the Third Avenue Bridge; $125,000 for repaving Fifth Avenue with asphalt, from Sixtieth to Eightieth Street; $414,000 to repave streets that are to be designated by the Commissioner of Public Works, and $359,000 to pave others that have been designated; $100,000 on account to Contractor Hopper for work done on the Third Avenue Bridge; $100,000 for a steel bridge across the Harlem railroad tracks at Bronx Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; $18,000 for a continuation of the bridge at King's Bridge Road and Pelham Avenue; $100,000 to lay out new walks in Pelham Bay, Bronx, and Van Cortlandt Parks; $55,000 for an extension of the sea wall at East River Park; $75,000 for a steel shed as a storehouse and offices for the Charities Department at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street; $24,000 for a new morgue at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street; $109,000 for ten lots for a school on Eighty-ninth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; $8,610 for expenses in connection with the One Hundred and Tenth Street Park; $18,000 for a steel pocket dump for the Street Cleaning Department at the foot of West Thirteenth Street; $7,489 for an extension to a school on West Forty-seventh Street; $17,795 for steam heating a school at Ninety-first Street and First Avenue; $9,209 for steam heating Grammar School No. 16; $25,000 for a public comfort station on Mail Street; while requests for $50,000 for water hydrants and $1,600,000 for the Willis Avenue Bridge across the Harlem River were laid over.

The repaving of Park Avenue will remove the transverse grade which renders that thoroughfare impassable for carriages at the present time. The repaving of Fifth Avenue with asphalt will give a continuous asphalt stretch from Forty-third Street to Harlem.

Architect John R. Thomas presented the plans which he has prepared for the new Hall of Records on the east end of the block between Chambers, Reade, and Centre Streets and Broadway. The board referred them to a committee composed of Prof. W. R. Ware of Columbia University, Montgomery Schuyler, and Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts.

The board authorized a change in the plans of approach to the Third Avenue Bridge on the north side so that instead of a structure of stone with arches there will be a steel viaduct from the bridge to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. Jordan L. Mott asked for the change.

Col. Waring asked permission to make two contracts for carrying and disposing of ashes and street sweepings at Riker's Island. The application went over.

Controller Fitch introduced a resolution that all buildings now situated in the City Hall Park, excepting the City Hall and the County Court House, should be removed, and calling upon the Fire Department to prepare plans for a new house in the vicinity of City Hall Park for Engine Company No. 7 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, which now occupy the brownstone building in the park.

Rapid Transit Board.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $18,734.87 for expenses incurred and to be incurred before Sept. 1 next. The committees appointed to solicit consents along the route of the proposed rapid transit road reported only moderate success, and President Orr was authorized by the board to institute proceedings in the Appellate Division if it be found impossible to obtain the required number.

MAYOR PEENE NOT GAMBLING.

Pocket Was Picked—Caught Hold of the Thief Who Kicked Him and Escaped.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 20.—Mayor Peene, Jr., of this city to-day related the details of his loss of money on the day before. He said: "I left home to go to Greenfield, Mass., to purchase some cattle for my stock farm at Tarrytown. I had $1,000 with me when I left Greenfield at 5:18 last evening in order to connect with the train leaving Springfield for New York at 6:31. Instead of gambling I sat reading the New York papers, which had just arrived, and at Chicopee some one left a seat on the shady side of the train and I took his place. On leaving the train at Springfield I felt some one push me from behind, but I took little notice of it.

When the train reached Springfield I saw a man on the platform almost on all fours, as if in search of something he had lost. At the same time I felt some one trying to get his hands into my pocket. I felt for my money, only to find it missing. Then it flashed upon me that the man on all fours was a decoy, and, looking around, I saw another man sneaking down the platform.

I chased and caught him at the end of the platform, where there was a fence.

I demanded the return of my money. Raising his foot he kicked me in the stomach, causing me to release my hold, and he ran away.

When I could I notified the trainmen. While talking to them I noticed the man who had robbed me on the train, which was on the point of starting out. I yelled: "There is the man who robbed me. Stop the train!" The conductor, after a second's hesitation, waved his hand, saying: "We can't stop for that." The train passed out. Had I received proper attention from the trainmen both men would undoubtedly have been caught."

I then came through to this city. The thief had a smooth face, dark complexion, and was rather slight in build. He wore a derby hat and dark clothes and carried an overcoat on his arm.

Eisman Not the Robber.

Max Eisman, twenty-three years old, of 128 First Street, was arrested on Wednesday night as he alighted from a Boston train at the Grand Central Station upon suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Mayor Peene. Eiseman proved that he was not in Springfield on Wednesday and was thereupon discharged.

INSURANCE LICENSE REVOKED.

The Metropolitan Life of New York Barred Out of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 20.—Webb McNall, Superintendent of Insurance, to-day revoked the license of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, and ordered the company to cease doing business in Kansas. The action grew out of the company's refusal to pay certain death claims held by Mrs. Josie L. Dunn of this city and Mrs. Bertha C. Emory of Kansas City.

ROMEYN COURT-MARTIAL.

Return to Atlanta of a Woman Who Did Not Wish to Testify.

ATLANTA, May 20.—The wife of Lieut. Kimball, Quartermaster of the Fifth Regiment, stationed here, returned to the post to-day.

She is the woman who left the city rather than be compelled to answer a summons to testify in the Romeyn court-martial.

She states that when requested to testify in the case she passed her word of honor that she would not do so, and that when she learned that she would be summoned, left the city in preference to forfeiting her pledge. She refuses to say just what effect her evidence would have had. What will be the official outcome of Mrs. Kimball's statement is not known.

POSTUM CEREAL. POSTUM CEREAL. POSTUM CEREAL.

Elegant When Well Made . . .

To the stomach suffering from the daily dose of tea and coffee and the undermined constitution, Postum Cereal Food Coffee comes like a blessing. To its use thousands of stomachs owe their recovery after years of distress. It is made of nature's grains and nurses back to health the system that has been drugged by the poisonous alkaloids in coffee. Postum has the indorsement of the best physicians in the country. Doctors prescribe it, grocers sell it, good cooks serve it, and health loving people drink it. It is not a medicine, but a pure food drink, that tastes like the finest grades of coffee.

IT MAKES RED BLOOD

If it has been poorly served to you, try again. Its preparation is **easy.** Boil fifteen minutes and see that enough is in the boiler to make a very deep brown, rich, thick coffee. Use pure cream, don't spoil it with skim milk, and you have a drink fit for the gods. Look for the trade mark, "It Makes Red Blood," on every package. Don't let your grocer deceive you. There is nothing "just as good as Postum."

CUSHMAN BROS., SALES AGENTS, 78 Hudson Street.

Postum Cereal Co., (Limited.) BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Some Fine Work by Companies A, B, and K of the Twenty-third Regiment.

CONTEST FOR STATE TROPHY

Much Interest Felt by the Men of the Regiment—The Old Well House at the Range Gone and Cistern Cleaned.

Some excellent shooting was witnessed yesterday at Creedmoor, where three companies—A, B, and K—of the Twenty-third Regiment occupied the ranges. In spite of the fitful gusts of wind that kept blowing all day from every direction, some good scores were made, and two companies—A and B—succeeded in having every one of their men qualify.

Company B carried off the honors in the general figure of merit, with 70 and a fraction per cent., although in the actual volley firing percentage Company K stood highest. The fact, however, that the latter failed to qualify five men, and had more absentees, counted against it in the figure of merit.

There is a spirited contest in this regiment for the State trophy, and the members of Company B are confident that they will win it, although conceding that Company I, which will practice to-morrow, is a formidable rival.

An old landmark of Creedmoor was destroyed yesterday by a gust of wind. The well house, which has done service for over twenty years, was blown down, and in view of the fact that a new house will have to be erected, the well was cleaned out for the first time in many Summers. As a result a varied collection of articles was fished out, including several cartridge boxes, bayonets, belts, and a dead cat. Superintendent Brauer of the range, who has been there for over twenty-five years, wore a sad face all day in consequence of the mishap, and said that he would miss the old well house very much.

To-day five companies of the Seventy-first Regiment will practice. Yesterday's scores and summary follow:

Pistol Shooting.

FIELD, STAFF, AND LINE OFFICERS.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.
Lieut. Col. E. De Forrest	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 5—21	43
Capt. H. L. Cochran	4 5 3 4 4—23	4 3 2 3 3—15	38
Capt. L. J. Praeger, Company A.	3 2 4 3 5—17	2 3 3 3 4—15	32
First Lieut. De W. C. Weld, Co. A.	4 4 3 5 4—20	5 2 3 2 0—12	32
Second Lieut. G. G. Rasmus, Co. A.	3 3 3 3 4—16	0 2 3 4 5—14	30
Capt. F. A. Wells, Co. B.	4 4 4 4 5—21	3 5 4 4 4—20	41
First Lieut. T. S. Onderdonk, Co. B.	4 3 4 4 3—18	3 4 2 3 3—15	33
Second Lieut. P. P. Pope, Co. B.	5 4 4 3 4—20	3 0 3 4 0—10	30
Capt. C. G. Todd, Co. K.	4 4 5 5 2—20	4 5 3 2 4—18	38
First Lieut. E. H. Barnum, Co. K.	3 3 4 3 4—17	4 5 0 5 4—18	35
Second Lieut. W. J. Travis, Co. K.	4 4 2 4 4—18	4 0 4 3 5—16	34

Rifle Shooting.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
W. E. Butler	5 4 4 3 4—20	4 2 3 4 4—17	37
J. J. Finnegan	5 4 5 3 3—20	4 4 0 0 4—12	32

COMPANY A.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Q. M. Sergt. K. A. Southworth	3 4 4 4 5—20	2 4 4 5 3—18	38
Sergt. E. B. Thurber	3 5 3 4 4—19	3 4 0 4 0—11	30
Sergt. H. G. Story	3 4 4 5 4—20	4 5 0 4 0—13	33
Sergt. G. M. Keese	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 0 0 5 3—12	30
Sergt. Jn. H. Frothingham	4 4 3 5 3—19	2 3 3 0 4—12	31
Corp. E. B. Southworth, Jr.	4 4 5 3 4—20	3 4 4 2 4—17	37
Corp. F. H. Guild	4 3 2 4 4—17	4 3 4 5 5—19	36
Corp. L. Constantine	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 4 3 3—17	35
Corp. T. S. Perkins	2 3 3 3 4—15	2 3 4 3 4—16	31
Corp. C. W. Furey	3 4 4 4 4—19	2 3 2 4 4—15	34
Corp. W. M. Aikman, Jr.	3 3 5 5 4—18	3 3 3 3 3—15	33
Corp. R. K. Shepard	3 3 3 3 3—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	31
Corp. H. F. Whitney	3 4 5 4 4—20	2 4 4 4 4—18	38
Lance Corp. E. A. Tauchert	5 4 4 4 4—21	4 0 3 4 0—11	32
Lance Corp. H. F. Newman	3 3 4 4 4—18	3 4 3 3 4—17	35
Lance Corp. L. L. Frazier	2 5 2 4 4—17	3 4 4 4 4—19	36
G. H. Bennett	3 3 5 4 2—17	0 4 4 4 4—16	33
L. M. Brigham	4 3 3 2 2—14	3 3 4 3 4—17	31
E. D. Douglas	4 2 4 4 3—17	4 3 5 5 4—19	36
E. S. Brownson, Jr.	2 3 5 5 4—19	3 3 3 4 3—16	35
C. R. Carhart	4 4 2 3 2—15	4 5 4 2 3—16	31
A. K. Clarke	2 4 2 3 4—15	3 4 5 3 0—15	30
G. L. Colt	4 5 4 4 4—21	0 2 3 4 0—9	30
L. P. Coleman	4 5 3 5 5—22	4 4 3 3 2—16	38
I. Colson	2 3 4 3 3—15	3 3 3 5 4—18	33
J. S. Courtney	4 2 5 4 5—20	2 0 2 3 4—11	31
C. W. Chadwick	2 4 4 4 4—18	4 2 4 0 3—14	32
C. H. Crane	3 4 4 3 2—16	2 3 4 3 2—14	30
F. W. Deike	4 4 5 5 3—21	3 5 5 3 4—20	41
I. L. Doughty, Jr.	3 3 2 4 3—15	4 2 4 3 3—16	31
W. F. Enga	4 3 4 4 4—19	3 2 4 0 3—14	33
H. Escher, Jr.	3 3 5 3 4—18	3 2 3 3 2—13	31
K. M. Eyland	4 5 5 4 3—21	4 3 2 0 0—9	30
C. W. Frazier	4 4 4 3 0—15	4 5 4 3 2—16	31
G. E. Gibson	3 4 3 5 5—18	3 4 2 3 2—14	32
J. T. Greene	3 3 4 3 3—19	3 4 4 3 4—18	37
W. G. Hamilton	3 4 4 3 5—19	4 3 3 3 2—15	34
F. Hanford, Jr.	3 3 4 3 2—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
W. H. Hildreth	4 3 4 3 4—18	4 2 3 3 3—15	33
W. J. Hocking, Jr.	4 4 4 4 4—20	3 3 2 3 2—13	33
H. H. Hoging, Jr.	4 4 3 2 4—17	3 4 3 4 3—17	34
H. H. Holmes	0 4 5 5 4—18	3 4 5 0 2—14	32
E. H. Ingraham	5 3 4 3 3—18	2 5 3 3 2—15	33
H. Irwin, Jr.	3 3 4 2 3—15	4 3 3 3 3—16	31
O. Johnston	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 3 3 3 4—17	36
A. L. Kelser	3 2 3 4 4—16	3 3 4 2 3—15	31
G. Lauter, Jr.	5 3 3 5 5—21	2 2 3 3 0—10	31
H. B. M. Lienau	3 3 4 3 2—15	5 2 4 3 3—17	32
A. Linder	5 4 4 4 3—21	3 0 0 5 2—10	31
C. Litchfield	2 4 4 4 3—17	4 3 0 3 4—14	31
A. H. Lloyd	4 5 4 3 4—18	4 0 3 4 3—14	32
F. J. McCann	3 2 3 2 5—15	2 2 3 4 4—15	30
W. B. McGann	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 3 0 3 4—12	32
J. A. McMicken, Jr.	4 4 4 4 4—20	2 3 3 3 4—15	35
D. T. Moore	2 4 3 3 3—15	2 2 4 4 4—16	31
A. R. Mowatt	3 4 4 3 3—17	3 0 4 3 5—15	32
L. J. Mygatt	3 2 4 3 3—15	3 3 3 3 3—15	30
C. B. Nicholson	2 4 3 3 4—16	3 4 4 3 2—16	32
H. Parish	4 3 3 2 4—16	3 4 4 3 3—17	33
C. S. Penwarden	2 4 3 4 4—17	5 2 2 2 2—13	30
W. C. Perkins	2 3 3 3 4—15	4 4 3 5 5—21	36
J. F. Prentice	4 5 2 4 4—19	0 0 3 4 5—12	31
J. L. Preuss	3 4 4 4 4—19	4 0 4 2 2—12	31
C. C. Putnam, Jr.	4 3 5 5 2—17	0 3 5 3 3—14	31
A. Raymond	3 4 3 3 3—16	0 4 2 5 3—14	30
W. C. Richardson	4 4 3 3 4—18	2 3 4 2 3—14	32
G. E. Rollins	2 4 3 4 4—17	3 4 4 3 2—16	33
W. A. Rhoades	5 4 3 4 2—18	2 2 4 4 0—12	30
W. F. Rollins	3 3 4 2 4—16	4 4 4 5 3—20	36
P. W. Shepard	4 3 3 4 4—18	4 3 3 3 0—13	31
A. M.

SIR WALTER'S BRAVE RACE

Lost the Victory Which Seemed to be His in the Last Stride to the Wire.

STRUGGLE WAS A DEAD HEAT

His Trainer Refused to Allow Him to Run Again, and the Purse Was Given to His Opponent—Other Races Exciting.

The visitors to Morris Park yesterday were treated to a race which set their blood a-tingling through their veins. The race was the sixth on the card, and had as starters Volley, Bastion, Sir Walter, and Savarin. The mile journey was started from the chute, and the pace from the start was a hot one. Volley and Savarin alternated in the lead up the back stretch, but on the turn the red and green of "Father Bill" Daly shot to the front and showed the way to the turn into the stretch.

Doggett had held Sir Walter in a comfortable position up to this time, and when the turn was made he let loose, and the old horse assumed command. Sloane, too, had been in a place from which he could make a move on Bastion at any moment, but in making the turn he was caught in a pocket behind Volley and Sir Walter. He cleared himself in a moment, though, and set sail for Sir Walter, who was forging further ahead at every stride. Soon he was at the latter's flank, and inch by inch his nose began to creep up toward Sir Walter's saddle girth. Half way down the stretch the noses of both horses were on a line, and both boys were whipping vigorously.

Sir Walter was struggling as hard as he had ever under Doggett's terrible lashing and spurring, and it looked as if there would be a grand contest between the two to the wire. Volley, who a few seconds before seemed to have dropped out of the contest for good, came again when shaken up, and when within a dozen jumps of the wire was cutting down the leaders with giant strides. Thorpe had him on the inside rail, and was giving him a punishing that caused small jets of blood to spurt from his sides. The strain told on Bastion in the last jump, and he faltered, while Volley's nose shot forward on a line with Sir Walter's as the wire was reached. To those in the grand stand it looked as if the result was a triple dead heat, but the judges, who were stationed directly over the finish imaginary line which marked the finish, decided that while Volley and Sir Walter had finished together, Bastion was a nose behind them, because of the falter at the crucial moment.

In such cases the dead heat is usually run off, but Sir Walter's trainer declined to run his horse again, and the purse was given to Volley after cantering over the course again.

The delegation from Park Row, which always puts its money on Dolando, was in luck, for Dolando won the opening race from David Gideon's Kaiser Ludwig.

Billall, who won at the comfortable odds of 20 to 1, ran in a prominent place throughout, and, assuming the lead at the dip, was never afterward headed. He was raced up toward the end, but when Cleophus made an effort, little O'Connor set to work on him again, and kept him going to the end. Hanwell got up in time to beat Cleophus a length for the place.

The Baychester went easily to J. E. McDonald, whose candidate, Rensselaer, had no trouble in defeating Arabian by two lengths. Arabian led for half of the journey, when Penn, who has a liking for just such uncomfortable positions, got into a pocket. When Arabian was cleared again he made an attempt to go after Rensselaer, but the leader was galloping, and won that way.

The hunting set, too, had its inning, for Arthur White, who used to ride in the gentleman jockey races and who knows a good thing when he sees it, had told a number of his friends in the club stand of the excellent chance his colt, On Deck, had to win. He made no secret of his opinion that his colt was far and away the best in the race, for he boasted openly to David Gideon, whose highly tried colt Eakins was the favorite, that he would win the purse. Eastertide, however, was the one with which On Deck had to contend. Simonian and Easterside showed the way to the front, but when straightened out the latter went to the front. It was only at the last moment that Sloane, by dint of hard work with hands and knees, got the foot of Eastertide with On Deck, and even then he had only a neck to spare when he shot past the wire in a drive.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners this year; selling allowances. Purse of $350, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:29.

1—Dolando, T. Welsh's b. g., by Powhatan-Barbiche, 3 years, 100 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Thorpe)
2—Kaiser Ludwig, D. Gideon's b. c., 3, 97, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Powers)
3—Sue Kittie, E. Steed's b. m., 5, 108, 4 to 1.....(Scherrer)

Eakins, 106, 2 to 1, (Thorpe;) Sir Frederick, 102, 20 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Rockefeller, 102, 20 to 1, (McCreery,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:41¾.

*—Volley, W. C. Daly's b. g., by The Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 4 years, 105 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Thorpe)
*—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., by Midlothian-La Scala, 6, 122, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Bastion, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's br. c., 3, 97, 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
4—Savarin, D. Gideon's b. c., 3, 97, 20 to 1.....(Powers)

Dead heat for first place; a nose between the first two and third.

*Sir Walter did not run off and Volley was given the purse after cantering over the course.

RACING AT LOUISVILLE.

Money Won by Four Favorites and One Second Choice.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Four favorites and one well-backed second choice divided the money at Churchhill Downs this afternoon. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Lady Irene, 115 pounds, (Overton,) even, won; Nancy Till, 100, (Connors,) 8 to 1, and 3 to 1, second; May Agnes, 100, (Dupee,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:49¾. Virgie O., Nana, Opponent, Incidental, Sea Moss, Asbusia, Highland Princess, and Dr. Black also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and an eighth miles. Domingo, 105 pounds, (Dorsey,) even, won; Captain Pierce, 108, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Judith, 102, (Reiff,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:57¾. Paros also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. F. F. V., 110 pounds, (J. Hill,) 2 to 5, won; Loneta, 107, (Reiff,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Sister Clara, 110, (R. Williams,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Our Hope and Uncle Joe also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Cadet Stakes. Four and a half furlongs. Gallivant, 113 pounds, (J. Hill,) 2 to 1, won; Benares, 118, (Clayton,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 2, second; Pink Coat, 118, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:55. Banaster, Hindoonet, Don Quixote, George B. Cox, Dan Rice, and Amateur also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Motilla, 107 pounds, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, won; Old Centre, 112, (Overton,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Fretful, 107, (J. Gardner,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Maggie S., Oscuro, Eldolon, Fillbuster, Salsetta, and You C. also ran.

Results at Newport.

NEWPORT, Ky., May 20.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Henry Launt, 110 pounds, (Nutt,) 5 to 2, won; Suydam, 110, (H. Williams,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Serrano, 110, (Randall,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:41. Buck Fonso, Bleakmore, Schedule, Wickliffe, Cherry Leaf, Gray Eclipse, Astrada, Sir Errol, and Old Tart also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. W. C. T., 101 pounds, (R. Clayton,) 7 to 5, won; Stansol, 101, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Oily Gamin, 103, (Nutt,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:13¾. Prudent, Cochise, Merry Nell, Lucetta, Starbeam, Dan O'Donnell, Gratz Hanley, and Harry L. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and seventy yards. San Juan, 97 pounds, (H. Williams,) 5 to 1, won; Eddie Burke, 96, (Campbell,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; J. H. C., 98, (Milburn,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:44. John Sullivan, Jake Zimmerman, Panchita II., and Newport also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Four furlongs. Eulalia, 101 pounds, (Hirsch,) 2 to 1, won; Fon Lante, 104, (Nutt,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Aragnol, 108, (Murray,) 7 to 2, third. Time—0:49¾. Exquisite, Lauretta B., Reefer, Huse Hopkins, Detrop, Vinetta, Oneante, Ada Russell, and San Matin also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Orlman, 112 pounds, (Everett,) 4 to 5, won; Uncle Simon, 107, (J. Jackson,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Proteus, 112, (Randall,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Est-ne-Regina, Cadillac, Angelus, Little Buck, Alvin E., Lovejoy, and We Know It also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Meddler, 103 pounds, (Hart,) even, won; Cyclone, 105, (Sheedy,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Hilda, 99, (Randall,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:14. La Wanda, Pit for Tat, Frontman, Necedah, and Elsket also ran.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

August Belmont's Bridegroom II. Second for the Breeders' Plate.

LONDON, May 20.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket second Spring meeting, Mr. August Belmont's chestnut cold Bridegroom II. finished second, and the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Elfin was third in the race for The Breeders' Plate of 500 sovereigns, (400 sovereigns to the owner and 100 sovereigns to the nominator of the winner,) added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each for starters.

The race was for two-year-olds, over the Rous course, (five furlongs.)

The result in detail:

Mr. C. F. Benson's br. c. Dubuque, by Doubloon, out of Ivy Mantle.....1
Mr. Belmont's ch. c. Bridegroom II., by Rayon d'Or, out of St. Bridget.....2
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's b. c. Elfin, by Sensation, out of Dolinka.....3

An Apprentice Plate of 103 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward, the winner to be sold at auction for 200 sovereigns, in which the American horse Pigeon Wing ran, but was unplaced, was won by Lord Penrhyn's bay colt Primrose Hill.

The course was over the ditch mile, the result being as follows:

Lord Penrhyn's b. c. Primrose Hill, (3 years old,) by Rosebery, out of Strawberry Hill....1
Lord Cadogan's b. c. Windham, (3 years old,) by Royal Hampton, out of Simon.....2
Lord Ellesmere's ch. c. Turban, (3 years old,) by Morion, out of Belvidera II.....3

The two-year-old selling plate, of 103 sovereigns, the winner to be sold at auction for 100 sovereigns, over the Rous course, (five furlongs,) was won by St. Canara, Mr. R. Marsh's b. c. Little Grafton, by Grafton, out of Rose Marion, was second, and Mr. Jersey's ch. c. Wrack, by Trayles, out of Washed Ashore, was third.

Among the starters in this race was Mr. A. Belmont's b. c. Kidnapper II., which was unplaced.

The Bedford Two-Year-Old Plate, of 800 sovereigns, divided as follows: 500 sovereigns to the owner of the winner, 200 sovereigns to the nominator of the winner, and 50 sovereigns to the owner and nominator of the second horse, was won by Sir J. Blundell Maple's b. f. Nun Nicer. The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's br. f. Chinook was among the starters.

This race was for two-year-olds over the Rous course, (five furlongs.) The following is the result in detail:

Sir J. Blundell Maple's b. f. Nun Nicer, by Common, out of Priestess.....1
Lord Zetland's b. c. Santos, by Retreat, out of Santa Maia.....2
Capt. Hornby's c. Templecome, by Crafton, out of Hampton Agness.....3

Trotting Mare Bethel Sold.

BERLIN, May 20.—The adjourned sale at auction of the trotting mare Bethel, formerly the property of Robert F. Kneebs, the American horseman, took place to-day. When Kneebs was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for fraud in trotting the mare on German tracks under the name of "Nellie Kneebs," the horse was seized by the Government under the law. An attempt was made to dispose of her at auction on April 15 last, but the then reserve price, 15,000 marks, was not reached. To-day, however, the mare was sold at auction for 5,000 marks to Schmidt, the mare's trainer.

A. M. KING STILL AT LARGE.

Belief that Boston's Absconding Bank Messenger Has Gone to Canada—A Great Robbery Recalled.

BOSTON, May 20.—Word has been received from Lowell that the pocketbook of the Boylston National Bank, which was carried by Messenger Albert M. King when he absconded yesterday with about $30,000 belonging to the bank, was found in a Boston and Maine Railroad car last night. This information has led to the belief that King headed for Montreal when he left Boston, and Chief of Police Watts is quite confident King will be located soon in Montreal or some other place in Canada.

It has come to light to-day that the messenger who handled so many thousands of dollars daily received a salary of $33 a month. Considerable comment on the fact in local as well as upon the fact that so young a man should be intrusted with so much money.

The robbery yesterday recalls the robbery of Nov. 2, 1869, by which the Boylston National Bank lost nearly $400,000 in cash, the largest amount ever stolen from a Boston bank.

The guiding spirit in this attack upon the bank was Charley Bullard, alias "Piano Charley," a well-known bank robber, who had for his associates three men as daring as himself. They were Adam Worth, Ike Marsh, and Bob Cochrane. Shortly before this robbery, Bullard had broken out of jail at White Plains, N. Y., where he was confined with others on a charge of looting an express car on the New York Central Railroad.

Bullard came to Boston, and, under the name of William A. Judkins, purchased for $800 a barber shop which adjoined the offices of the bank on the second floor of the building, at the corner of Washington and Essex Streets. The purchase price was obtained from goods stolen, and as soon as the men were established in the shop, under the pretense of conducting a patent medicine business, they cut through the wall into the vault of the bank, and emptied it of all the money it contained. Gold and notes to the value of $400,000 were divided on the spot, and the men fled in different directions. Nearly $50,000 in silver was left among the débris in the room, as it was too heavy to carry.

Later Bullard was arrested and sentenced, but he escaped, and attempting to rob a bank in Canada, was arrested and sentenced there.

On completing his term he went to Europe. Marsh is the only one of his pals who was arrested. He is now serving a seventeen-year sentence in Eastern Penitentiary for the robbery of a bank in Pennsylvania.

Review of Twelfth Regiment.

The annual review of the Twelfth Regiment was held last night in the armory at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street. Col. Butts was in command. Major Gen. Daniel Butterfield conducted the review, and presented the trophies to the successful soldiers. Ordnance Sergeant John Corrie was presented with the Governor's Cup, which he won at Creedmoor on Sept. 19 last year. Ex-Gov. Flower made the presentation. The Butt Trophy was won for 1896 by Company B. The Regimental Rifle Association Trophy was won by a team of twelve from the field staff and non-commissioned officers. The Jones Trophy was awarded to a team of ten from Company C. The Schieffelin Trophy was won by Company B.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Brooklyn Was Defeated by One Run in Louisville in a Thirteen-Inning Game.

RAIN SAVES NEW YORK TEAM

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Boston, and Washington Were Victorious in the Other League Games Yesterday—Washington Tried Four Different Pitchers in Chicago.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	10	4	.826
Cincinnati	17	7	.708
Pittsburg	14	7	.667
Philadelphia	13	10	.565
Cleveland	12	10	.545
Boston	12	10	.545
Louisville	10	10	.500
Brooklyn	9	13	.409
New York	7	11	.389
Chicago	7	16	.304
Washington	6	15	.286
St. Louis	5	18	.217

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 4.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 11; Baltimore, 10.
At St. Louis—Boston, 11; St. Louis, 4.
At Louisville—Louisville, 13; Brooklyn, 12.
At Cleveland—No game; rain.
At Chicago—Washington, 16; Chicago, 14.

To-day's Games.

Boston in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Louisville.
New York in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.

Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 4.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 20.—Pittsburg's fielding errors were enough to lose any ordinary game, but their good hard hitting won the game. Killen pitched another excellent game of ball, and not a hit was made off his delivery after the third inning. Only three hits were made by Philadelphia during the game. Fielding errors by the Pittsburgs are responsible for the Phillies' two runs in the fifth inning. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Pittsburg .....5 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 ..—10
Philadelphia .....0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; Philadelphia, Fifield and Boyle. Errors—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Cincinnati, 11; Baltimore, 10.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 20.—The Cincinnatis defeated the Baltimores in a close and exciting game to-day. McGraw was put out of the game by Sheridan in the eighth inning. The Cincinnatis touched Hoffer up for eighteen hits. Attendance, 7,000. Score:

Cincinnati .....2 0 2 0 0 1 0 6 ..—11
Baltimore .....0 2 0 3 0 4 0 0 1—10

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 7. Base hits—Cincinnati, 18; Baltimore, 13. Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer, Ehret, and Schriver; Baltimore, Hoffer and Clark. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Boston, 11; St. Louis, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—The St. Louis team played poorly to-day. Hutchison was on the rubber, and was hit hard by Boston. In addition he was very wild, nearly all his bases on balls proving fatal. Collins's batting was the feature of the game. Attendance, 500. Score:

St. Louis.....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—4
Boston .....0 2 1 0 2 3 2 1 ..—11

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 6. Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Boston, 10. Batteries—St. Louis, Hutchison and McFarland; Boston, Lewis and Ganzel. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 0. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Louisville, 13; Brooklyn, 12.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20.—The Louisville team was not in the game to-day until the sixth inning, when Daub was knocked out of the box. They also got after Kennedy, and tied the score in the eighth. Neither team could score in the ninth, but each scored two runs in the tenth. Louisville won the game in the thirteenth inning, scoring three runs, while the Bridegrooms were lucky to get two. Herman was replaced by Cunningham during the tenth inning. Attendance, 800. Score:

Louisville ...0 0 0 0 0 5 0 3 0 2 0 0 3—13
Brooklyn ...0 0 2 6 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—12

Earned runs—Louisville, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Base hits—Louisville, 21; Brooklyn, 14. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham, Herman, and Dexter; Brooklyn, Kennedy, Daub, and Grim. Errors—Louisville, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Washington, 16; Chicago, 14.

CHICAGO, May 20.—To-day's game was the greatest farce of the season, both teams playing like a lot of schoolboys. It was a slugging match from the start. After using up three of Washington's pitchers, and having a comfortable lead, Briggs went up in the air in the ninth, gave a base on balls, and was pounded all over the field. McJames, the fourth pitcher put in by Washington, came in in the ninth, and although he was chilled through from sitting on the bench, shut the Colts out without a run or hit. Score:

Chicago .....2 2 3 0 3 3 0 1 0—14
Washington .....2 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 5—16

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Washington, 5. Base hits—Chicago, 17; Washington, 15. Batteries—Chicago, Briggs and Anson; Washington, McJames, Norton, German, King, and McGuire. Errors—Chicago, 5; Washington, 4. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Some College Games.

Brown, 9; Pennsylvania, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The University of Pennsylvania baseball team was defeated by the team from Brown University to-day. The game was won in the third inning, when the Brown men piled up seven runs on a combination of hits, and errors on the part of the Pennsylvania team. Both pitchers were hit hard, but the hits made by the Brown team were bunched. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pennsylvania ...0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 1	0—5	12	2
Brown .....0 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 ..—9	12	2	

Batteries—Brown and Hoeffer, Summersgill and Dunne.

N. Y. University, 12; Trinity, 10.

A lively game of baseball was played yesterday afternoon on Ohio Field, Morris Heights, between the University of the City of New York and the team of Trinity College. The result was a score of 10 to 12 in favor of the university team.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Scranton—Providence, 1; Scranton, 1. (Thirteen innings.)
At Wilkesbarre—Springfield, 10; Wilkesbarre, 1.
At Paterson—Paterson, 14; Norfolk, 1.
At Philadelphia—Reading, 4; Athletic, 3.
At Hartford—Richmond, 11; Hartford, 5.
At Newark—Newark, 4; Lancaster, 0.
At Hamilton, N. Y.—Colgate University, 7; Syracuse University, 5. (Eleven innings.)
At Newport—Taunton, 5; Newport, 1.
At Easton, Penn.—Fordham, 8; Lafayette, 4.
At Burlington, Vt.—University of Vermont, 10; Wesleyan, 1.

Manhattan College to Play Fordham.

Arrangements have been made between the teams representing Manhattan College and St. John's College, Fordham, to play two games of ball—one on June 10 at the Jasper Oval, and the other on June 16 at Fordham. This is the first meeting of these teams in ten years, and the games promise to be contested with the keenest rivalry.

New Portrait for Hosack Hall.

Dr. Daniel Webster, in behalf of some Fellows of the New York Academy of Medicine, presented to the academy last night a large and handsome portrait of Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, a former President. It is by E. Pollak, and was formally accepted by Dr. E. G. Janeway, President of the academy. It will be hung on the walls of Hosack Hall, with the portraits of other former Presidents.

Raynolds & Co.'s Paint Works Sold.

The T. C. Raynolds & Co. point works, at Constable Hook, Bayonne, were sold yesterday, in partition proceedings in the Chancery Court, in Jersey City, to Edward P. Griffen of New York, for $55,000. Mr. Griffen is said to represent a syndicate.

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NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

The Quill Club Tournament at Manhattan Beach Promises to be a Success.

MANY ATHLETES ARE ENTERED

Eddie Bald Will Attempt to Break the Track Record for a Mile—College Men Will Race.

Promises are made by the Quill Club Wheelmen that their race tournament at the Manhattan Beach track to-morrow afternoon will make the biggest opening meet ever held in this section. The entry list for the various races shows 65 novices scheduled to appear in the half-mile scramble, 61 cracks in the mile or five-mile handicap.

In the tandem race for the amateurs there are 21 teams entered, and it is predicted that they will make a great race. Twenty-three of the best-known professionals are booked to compete in the two open events for their class, and some of the finest sport of the season can be expected.

Eddie Bald, the undisputed champion of 1895, arrived in town yesterday and went immediately to Manhattan Beach. He is paying strict attention to his training and intends to finish the season with as many races to his credit as possible. Bald is entered in the two open "pro" events, and will also ride an exhibition mile, paced by a tandem. He hopes to do better than 1:49 4-5, which is the track record.

An interesting phase of the meet will be the competition of a number of college riders, including the entire team of Columbia University. The races in which these young men take part will serve to show what may be expected from them in their own tournament, May 28, and again at the intercollegiate meet on June 5.

Extra train service will be put on by the Long Island Railroad to provide for the patrons of the meet. The specials will leave as follows: From East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, 12:20, 1:10, 1:50, and 3:10 P. M.; from Flatbush Avenue station, Brooklyn, at 1:25, 2:15, and 3:25 P. M. New York trains will stop at East New York about twenty minutes after leaving Long Island City. The track can also be reached by the Manhattan Beach trolley line from Fulton Ferry and the bridge, or via the Kings County "L" road.

ANOTHER COASTING CONTEST.

It Will Be Promoted by the New York Athletic Club.

The great coasting match given at Mamaroneck last year, under the auspices of the wheeling division of the New York Athletic Club, will be duplicated next month under the same management. Rules for the coming match will be prepared within a few days, and when they are announced, the date for the competition will also be given out. It is very likely that June 19 or 26 will be selected.

The hill down which the competition will take place may not be the same as that used last year, since a straight course is the more desirable. The hill at Mamaroneck has an elbow in it at its steepest part, which makes it impossible to obtain the best results.

Wheels as Personal Baggage.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 20.—At a meeting of the Railway Committee to-day Mr. Casey's bill compelling railways to carry bicycles free as personal baggage was passed.

CANADIAN GOLFERS COMING.

A Team to Play Next Week in Rochester and Buffalo.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 20.—The first organized trip of a team of Canadian golfers to the United States has been arranged by the Toronto Golf Club, which will be represented in Rochester on Saturday next and in Buffalo on Monday by A. W. Scott, W. H. Blake, Eden Howard, Stewart Gordon, Reginald D. Gamble, Charles Hunter, and A. Mackenzie.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE STOPPED.

A. T. Heard Figures in a Peculiar Transaction in Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 20.—A big sensation was created here to-day when Falconer & Falconer, attorneys for the National Building and Loan Association of Louisville, stopped the Commissioners' sale of twenty acres of land belonging to E. W. Jackson. The sale was to foreclose a mortgage on property held by H. F. Hillenmyer.

The records of the County Clerk show that Jackson mortgaged his property to the building association for $8,500 and that he gave A. T. Heard power of attorney for the purpose of affixing his signature to a check given by the loan association for $3,409.35 on the Louisville Banking Company and signed by J. H. Leathers, President. The records further show that this money was not used to pay off the Hillenmeyer mortgage on the property, as Jackson says he understood Heard would do, nor is the mortgage of the building association released.

In an interview Jackson said he had never received one dollar from Heard, and that Heard put him off month after month and did not pay the Hillenmeyer debt. Heard is private secretary of Congressman Godfrey Hunter, formerly candidate for the United States Senate, and is slated for Chief Deputy United States Marshal under the recently appointed Marshal, A. D. James.

New '96 Victors at the price we make on them are the best purchase in the bicycle market to-day. See us about it.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
Makers of Victor Bicycles.
New York Branch, 23 Warren St.

RIDERS AND RACING MEN!
Examine the New
Dayton Quad
The Most Perfect Multi-cycle Ever Built.
Tandems and Triplets for Quick Delivery.
Dayton Bicycle Co.,
76 Reade St.

PRICES REDUCED.
Highest Quality Maintained.
1897 Ramblers . . . $80
1897 Ideals . $35 to $75
Gormully & Jeffery M'f'g. Co.
939-945 EIGHTH AV., NEAR 55TH ST., N. Y.
349 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Lexington Cycle Co. 26 Vesey St. New York.

VICTORS
'96 Models, assembled in '97:
REDUCED TO
$58.50
NEW—PERFECT CONDITION.
FULLY GUARANTEED.
TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,
306-310 West 59th St.

PRIZE DEBATE AT YALE.

A National Bankrupt Law Discussed and a New York Senior the Winner.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 20.—The annual Wayland prize debate by Yale Law School seniors was held at College Street Hall to-night. The question for debate was: "Resolved, That Congress ought to pass a National bankrupt law, with provisions for compulsory as well as voluntary proceedings."

The first prize was won by Roger Sherman Baldwin, New York City; second prize, Henry W. Merwin, New Haven; third prize, Herbert C. Bartlett, Vineland, N. J. The Wayland prizes are $50, $30, and $20.

MRS. S. A. BARNES ROBBED.

She Loses Money and Jewelry Valued at $2,250 in Wakefield, Mass.

WAKEFIELD, May 20.—Mrs. S. A. Barnes of New York, who is visiting at the home of her son, George Harrington, in Wakefield Park, reported to the police yesterday that diamonds, other jewelry, and money to the value of $2,250 had been stolen from her room. She said the valuables were done up in a handkerchief and were kept concealed between the mattresses of her bed.

She told Chief Vannah that she kept her door locked, and that when she discovered that her treasures were missing she noticed that the bed had not been disturbed so far as she could see. She dressed her own bed, and so far as she knew no one had any knowledge as to where the valuables were hidden.

She also told the Chief that there were several articles of jewelry which were valuable, and which she left lying on her bureau near the bed. These articles were not disturbed, nor was her pocketbook, containing $20, which was left in the same place.

Chief Vannah says the robbery is rather mysterious. Mrs. Barnes is reputed to be wealthy. She thinks that some one probably saw her jewels some time when she wore them to Boston and followed her to the house.

Kills Himself with Morphine.

Samuel Van Oertzen, sixty years old, of 165 East Eighty-seventh Street died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of eight tablets of morphine, taken with suicidal intent Wednesday morning. He had been employed at the office of Russel Sturgis, the architect, at 307 East Seventeenth Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Kansas.—First Division.—THE NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Complainant, vs. THE KANSAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, The Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, J. W. Doane and F. R. Coudert, Defendants.—In Chancery, No. 7, 166.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, First Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit, I will, on Tuesday the 25th day of May, 1897, at one o'clock P. M. of said day offer at public sale at auction and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the city of Leavenworth, Leavenworth county, State and District of Kansas, at the front door of the brick building on the northeast corner of Choctaw and Main streets, used as a local freight office, in said city of Leavenworth, the following described real estate, lands and tenements, to wit:—

All and singular the railroad of the said Kansas Central Railroad Company or which the said company was by law authorized to construct, extending and to be constructed from Leavenworth in the State of Kansas through the counties of Leavenworth, Jefferson, Atchison, Jackson, Pottawatomie, Riley, Clay, Marshall, Cloud, Mitchell and thence to the west line of said State, together with a branch from the main line as specified in the charter of the said Kansas Central Railroad Company, and also of the property, rights and franchises whatsoever then held or thereafter to be acquired by the said Kansas Central Railroad Company, including all the railroads, ways and rights of way and all the depot grounds and other lands, and all the tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, and all the depots, stations, station houses, engine houses, car houses, freight houses, wood houses, and other buildings, and all machine shops and other shops held or acquired, and which shall be held or acquired, for use in connection with the said railroad or in connection with the business thereof, and including also all the locomotives, tenders, passenger, baggage, freight and other cars, and all the other rolling stock and equipment, and all the machinery, tools, implements, fuel and material for constructing, operating, repairing, or replacing the said railroad, or the equipments or appurtenances of the said railroad, now held or hereafter to be acquired by the said party of the first part; and including also all the franchises of the said party of the first part connected with or relating to the said railroad, or the construction, maintenance, or use thereof, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said railroad and premises, or any part thereof, belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said party of the first part, of, in and to the same and any and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, as fully and completely in all respects and to all intents and purposes as if the said railroad were at the date hereof fully constructed, completed and equipped; and all books of account and vouchers kept and to be kept by the said party of the first part and relating to the said railroad or to the business thereof.

The decree provides, among other things, that said property shall be sold as an entirety and in one parcel, and without valuation, appraisement or redemption. The decree further provides, among other things, that the Special Master shall accept no bid for the property from any bidder for a sum less than two hundred thousand dollars, nor from any bidder who shall not first place in his hands and deposit with him as a pledge that said bidder will make good his bid if accepted, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, in money or in a certified check upon a national bank satisfactory to the Master. The deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when the property is struck down, and the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property, in case such bidder complies with the terms of the sale, obeys the order of the court and completes his purchase. If he fails to do so such deposit shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and shall be applied as the court may direct.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the terms of this decree, entered February 1, 1897.

HIRAM P. DILLON,
Special Master.

ROSSINGTON, SMITH & DALLAS,
Solicitors for complainant.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against COLUMBIA SPINNING COMPANY, defendant.—Summons with notice:

To the above named defendant.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 15, 1897.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address 21 Broad Street, New York.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen thousand and nine hundred and sixty-four 49-100 dollars, with interest from April 15, 1897, and with costs of this action.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the above named defendant, Columbia Spinning Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 12th, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1897.

BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address 21 Broad Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER BY HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 30th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against STEPHEN G. SMITH, lately doing business at 34 West 30th Street, in the City of New York, that they are hereby required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Stephen G. Smith for the benefit of creditors, at the office of the attorney for the assignee, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June, 1897.

BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Assignee.

NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Assignee, 155 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ap9-1aw6wF&my21

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER BY HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 30th day of March, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against GEORGE H. DICK, lately doing business at 756 8th Avenue, in the City of New York, that they are hereby required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said GEORGE H. DICK, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of the Attorney for the assignee, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June, 1897.

BENJAMIN A. JACKSON, Assignee.

NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Assignee, 155 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ap9-1aw6wF

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Widow Goldstein—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wonder—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
OLYMPIA Music Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1897.

Readers of the New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WHERE DOES THE ADMINISTRATION STAND?

What will the President do with the Morgan resolution if it is passed by the Senate and House? Obey it and issue a proclamation of neutrality? Or will he have the courage to inform Congress that the recognition of belligerency, like the recognition of independence, is properly a matter within the discretion of the Executive, and ask it to withdraw its resolution?

What is the attitude of the Administration? The jingo Senators profess to have got from the President and the Secretary of State the "scare news" on which they base their present appeals. If they correctly report the information transmitted by our Consuls it is of a grave character, and may call for action. But it does not call for foolish action. It cannot possibly be of such a nature as to compel Congress and the President to affirm a falsehood.

The jingo fustian about Cuban belligerency may fool a part of the American people. It cannot fool President McKINLEY. He knows that no state of war exists in Cuba. The operations of roving bands of insurgents, even though they are formidable enough to defy WEYLER'S efforts to suppress them, do not constitute a state of war. The President knows that recognition of belligerency would harm rather than help the rebels. Then what is the use of Senator MORGAN'S resolution?

The President knows very well that its use is to bring on a war with Spain and that it would do it.

The people as well as the President have a right to know the truth. As they furnish the men and the money for war, it is a wicked and monstrous deception for Congress or any Senators or members of Congress to attempt to involve the country in a war under the cowardly disguise of a belligerency resolution.

If the hopeless and inhuman conflict continues in Cuba a time will come when we shall inform Spain that she must abandon her fruitless efforts to suppress the insurrection. If she refuses we shall make her obey. We shall send ships and troops and drive her ships and troops away from Cuba. President GRANT said this, or what amounted to this, in 1875, during the ten years' insurrection. President CLEVELAND said this, or what amounted to this, in his last annual message. President McKINLEY will announce a similar policy, we have no doubt.

The question is, has the time come to tell Spain to get out of Cuba? Are we now justified, for the sake of humanity, civilization, our commerce, and the blessings of a quiet neighborhood, in announcing that we intervene to end the fighting and give the Cubans their freedom? If the time has come, then let us go about the business with becoming candor and full understanding. We don't want to skulk behind a resolution of Congress that will enable us to pick quarrels with the Spaniards and then thrash them without incurring the risk of damage suits. That is pettifogging, not Americanism.

We see no evidence that the people are ready for war or that they want war. But they will have war if belligerency is recognized, conferring on Spanish ships the right to visit and search our ships. A President who got into a war without intending it would have a sorry time of it with the people. We feel confident, therefore, that Mr. McKINLEY will take no important step until he knows to where and how far it will carry him and whether he has the people behind him.

WHAT IT MEANS.

There's many a true word spoken in a jingo debate.

When Senator FORAKER on Wednesday referred to the right of search which would accrue to Spain from our recognition of Cuban belligerency, Senator ELKINS interrupted him to declare that considering the present war feeling in the Senate, the searching of an American vessel by the Spanish would lead to war.

In discussing the Morgan resolution, Mr. FORAKER said that although he would vote for it, he regarded direct intervention as a better, shorter, and more Christianlike way of helping the Cubans than the recognition of their belligerent rights.

Both Senators spoke the plain truth. In present conditions, the Spanish hating all Americans, and our capital heaving with jingo passion, the exercise of the right of search would provoke war. And direct intervention is a better, shorter, and manlier way of going to war with Spain than the adoption of the dishonest Morgan resolution.

FORAKER is as furious a jingo as MORGAN himself. He is not so dangerous, because he is frank enough or indiscreet enough to admit that war is what he wants.

SCALPERS AND JURIES.

The railway ticket brokers, commonly known as scalpers, are quite within their rights when they decide to disregard the law—and take the consequences. According to the statement of the leading brokers in this city they do not fear the consequences. In the first place, they are confident that the law forbidding them to sell railway tickets except as authorized agents of the companies issuing the tickets is unconstitutional. We do not know the grounds of this opinion, but unconstitutionality is a point that can be litigated for a long time. If the brokers are allowed to do business until it is settled they can look forward to a considerable trade.

But, in the second place, they frankly say that their chief reliance is on the independent American jury. Though the law be decided to be within the authority of the Legislature under the Constitution, and though the fact of sale of tickets in violation of the law may be established by competent evidence, the brokers are sure that there will be in each jury at least one man who will cherish his function as dispenser of justice without regard to the law or the facts, and will refuse to allow wrong to be done. The brokers allege that this has been found to be the case in Pennsylvania for thirty years.

This is a theory uncomplimentary to the New York State jury, and, as a matter of cold fact, it may lead those who trust to it into some bad scrapes.

THE MOTIVE OF WORTH.

If Mr. "JAKEY" WORTH is really determined to pit his machine against that of Mr. PLATT, there is no room for doubt as to his motive. He is after the spoils which he believes can be had from the administration of the greater city. It is only by spoils that such a machine as his can be run.

Mr. PLATT and Mr. BLACK, by the new Civil Service bill, have made it possible for the service of the consolidated city to be turned over to the spoilsmen, and have thus excited the cupidity of men like WORTH. Had the Legislature passed laws giving full effect to the Constitutional requirements, or had it even left the old law in force, there would have been very little spoils within the reach of the new City Government. All subordinate appointments would have had to be made on the merit system. It would, of course, have been possible for a Mayor or heads of departments openly to violate the law, or to evade it by cheating, but the risk and responsibility would have been considerable. Under the Black law, however, every appointing officer possesses the legal right to appoint his favorites without regard to any qualifications whatever. If WORTH could dictate the nomination of the first Mayor of the great city, he would find in this law the means to make unlimited deals. It is this that inspires his zeal. Whatever reason Mr. PLATT has to dread his rivalry, he may thank himself for it.

GERMAN COLONIZATION.

The Emigration bill passed by the Reichstag seems to be an endeavor to revive the scheme of German colonization. This project was taken up with characteristic energy by BISMARCK, who made some ambitious beginnings in the Cameroons and elsewhere. Since his retirement it has not seemed to interest the Government and has been allowed to languish. Germany, however, has acquired "claims" and "spheres of influence" both in the east and west of South Africa which are territorially ample for the colonial expansion of Germany, aggregating some 700,000 square miles and needing only some German inhabitants to make them useful possessions. That requirement it is doubtless, as the Radicals charged in the debate, the chief purpose of the new Emigration bill to supply.

The need is in fact urgent if anything is to be done with the possessions. The 320,000 square miles of German Southwest Africa contain a population of only 200,000, or considerably less than one to the square mile, and of these the German Imperial Commissioner and his staff probably comprise a large proportion of the German element. In the 380,000 square miles of German East Africa there is a population very loosely estimated at 2,800,000, but the proportion of Germans cannot be much larger than in the other case, and the natives are not "good buyers." In fact, most of the fifteen trading stations established by the German East Africa Company ten years ago were destroyed by the ungrateful natives in 1889. Things are reported to have looked up somewhat since, and the German Government has shown a disposition to assist the company in every practicable way. It is evidently as a part of that programme that the Emigration bill has been passed.

Evidently it would be a very good thing for Germany in many ways if the Germans that swarm from the ancestral hive could be kept Germans and could be induced at least to do all their trading with the mother country, if not also to remain subject to the conscription. The building up of such a Greater Germany as there is already a Greater Britain would of course be a great thing for Germany. It would relieve German merchants of the reproach which was directed to them at a meeting of British merchants and received with great applause—the reproach of being "the cuckoos of commerce."

There is one weak point in the scheme, which the German Government cannot strengthen without reconstructing itself. The scheme assumes that German emigrants desire to remain German subjects after they have quitted German soil. There is no evidence that this is the case, and there is much evidence that it is not the case. The sentimental attachment of the emigrating German to his Fatherland is as strong as that of the emigrant of any other nationality, but it is not connected, as it is with the emigrating Englishman, with an attachment to the Government of the Fatherland or a desire to remain under its rule. Neither is it at all likely to be so connected while the German Government remains what it is. Until that happens, attempts of the German Government to deflect the stream of emigration may result in much hardship to German emigrants. They may succeed in depriving this country of a great number of most valuable and desirable citizens. But they are not likely to build up German possessions under the same rule as that which the emigrants have left.

THE "JAYS" OF CAMBRIDGE.

The undergraduates of Cambridge University in England who are making a vulgar fuss over the proposition of sensible and broad-minded persons to give degrees to women are probably "jays." We all have known, for a long time, that there are "jays" in our own Cambridge, and Mr. HOWELLS has recently portrayed a typical Harvard "jay" and minutely analyzed his character.

The most striking intellectual peculiarity of the "jay" is arrested development. He is a singular compound of the worst traits of both the rustic and the youth of urban breeding, such as self-consciousness and rudeness on the one hand and recklessness and cheap cynicism on the other. He generally believes himself to be wonderfully shrewd and discriminating. He is not always openly rude to women, but he is self-assertive, narrow-minded, and fond of making a noise.

These men of Calus and the other Cambridge colleges who are fighting against modern enlightenment, liberality, and the best judgment of their era are surely "jays" of a pronounced type. They are bound to be defeated, sooner or later, and sooner or later, too, their type, which is one of the many results of the quick social development of the last third of a century, will be extinct. That is one poor comfort for persons who are not "jays."

THE SHEIK-UL-ISLAM.

The Sheik-ul-Islam seems to have been a trifle subsequent in his expert opinion, delivered to the Sultan at his request, that it was the will of ALLAH that Thessaly should revert to the Ottoman Empire. A week ago such an opinion from the spiritual adviser of the Sultan would have carried much weight. For it was at that time that the Turk had announced his determination, like ALEXANDER, to "push his conquests further" and not to agree even to an armistice until Greece had agreed to his terms. But at that time, it is now evident, the Sultan had taken the personal counsel of the Emperor of Germany to continue the persecution of the Christians as an assurance of the support in that course not only of the Kaiser, but of the Czar. If it had been such an assurance, an appeal by the clergy to Moslem fanaticism would have been very timely and would have ushered in an anti-crusade with every prospect of success.

But within the week the whole aspect of things has changed. It has been made plain that the impetuous Emperor spoke for nobody but himself. He has even been constrained to issue a late and sulky disclaimer that he spoke even for himself by directing his representative to rejoin the concert, albeit at the eleventh hour. Russia has spoken for herself, and in unmistakable language. It is not very flattering to Western Europe that the Sultan should pay no attention to what the other powers might think so long as the Czar was with him. France and England and Italy will have to put up with that, as they have had to put up with worse things from the same source. After all, they have carried their point. The integrity of Greece seems to be as well assured as has all along been the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and it is likely that peace will be made on terms that do not involve the destruction of Greece nor any further humiliation than is involved in the actual history of the war.

That the Sheik-ul-Islam should choose this moment for breathing ecclesiastical threatenings and slaughter would be very strange—so strange that it is extremely unlikely that he has actually done so. The holy man is the head of the Mohammedan Church, but he holds his office by the appointment of the Sultan, as the Archbishop of Canterbury holds his by the appointment of the Queen. As the second in rank of the Medjliss-i-Hass, which is the Turkish Cabinet, it behooves JEMALLEDIN Effendi to know a good deal about secular politics, as he undoubtedly does. It is his business to know when to tell what he knows of the will of ALLAH in relation to the Turkish policy and when to keep it quiet. He thought it timely when the Sultan, relying upon the Czar, had refused an armistice and demanded Thessaly to come in with his ecclesiastical sanctions and to stir up the faithful to further conflict. But at present further conflict would evidently be bad politics. The Sultan is reported to have inquired how the powers, which could not drive three thousand Greeks out of Crete, intended to expel a hundred thousand Turks from Thessaly.

But evidently he does not really mean to defy them now that they are united. The probability is that the official opinion of the will of ALLAH that he should reconquer Thessaly was delivered to him when he had made up his mind to the reconquest and that it was not promulgated. The news of it must have escaped, after the change in the Sultan's policy had been made, to the correspondent at Constantinople of the Vienna paper from which we get it by way of London. It reads queerly enough in the light of the actual situation. But there is no reason for supposing that it is of any present political significance.

The counsel of the coal road companies base their petition for an order to show cause why the Attorney General's proceedings should not be vacated upon a fact of great interest. It is that the Lexow law, providing for an entirely novel method of procedure as to alleged offenses not heretofore defined, must be most carefully examined and reviewed by competent courts before its exact meaning and scope can be determined. The law in its terms embraces not only corporations, but individuals in all sorts of business. Unquestionably it was the purpose of the shallow and ignorant persons who drew the law to make it declare illegal and subject to severe and degrading penalties acts which have heretofore been regarded as legitimate and necessary to the successful operations of ordinary business. But the ingenuity of these gentlemen is not necessarily equal to their malice. It may easily turn out that the legal system of the State, built up during so many decades as a bulwark of justice and decency, cannot in an instant be overthrown by lawyers of the calibre of LEXOW and BLACK. It is well for the community that every possible effort shall be made to secure adjudication, up to the Court of Appeals, upon this amazing statute.

From the middle of May to the middle of June is a pleasant time in Paris, and Messrs. WOLCOTT, STEVENSON, and PAINE, with headquarters at the Hotel Vendome and Gen. PORTER for guide, philosopher, and friend, will get through the first month of their mission with comfort and ease. It is likely also to be as fruitful a month as any. If they do not succeed in locating their rainbow, they will, at least, have unlimited fun in the chase.

The New York Sun abandons its statement that "the Government is 'authorized,' not 'compelled,' to use the redeemed [United States] notes in meeting appropriations," and concedes that the law requires that "they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation." By keeping this plain fact in mind, it can in the future avoid errors into which it has heretofore stumbled with painful frequency.

There is room for difference of opinion as to whether the police eligible list is legal under the new civil service law, and the reference of the question to the Corporation Counsel is a proper precaution. The law seems to require a list made up by the city Civil Service Board, whereas the police list is made up by a board within the department. The new bill is a hasty and crude piece of work at best. Its authors set out to devise a measure which should defeat the object of the Constitution while not violating the provisions of the Constitution. It was inevitable, in the pursuit of such a purpose, that they should overlook the conditions existing in many departments. If it is found that the new law permits it, the Police Department will probably follow the example set by the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of Street Cleaning and turn the whole matter over to the city board.

The thousand tongues of rumor have not yet done telling why JACOB WORTH didn't attend Mr. PLATT'S Washington conference. WORTH himself tells The Brooklyn Times that he was in Albany "looking after matters that are of great interest at the present moment; I was of greater service to the Republican Party in Brooklyn than I would be if I were in Washington." Concurrently, The Eagle unfeelingly remarks that "by the new law signed by Gov. BLACK yesterday, JACOB WORTH, a nephew of the Republican leader of that name, becomes at once the youngest and most inexperienced Police Captain on the force." "Matters of great interest?" O, JACOB, JACOB! And just as they thought you were about to enroll in the Citizens' Union!

When Mayor PEENE of Yonkers distinctly says that he does not play cards, that, in fact, he never played cards in his life, we are bound to believe him. All the same, we have known gentlemen who could not be truthfully called "card-players" to "sit in" a game of poker. But whether the medium by which the Mayor of Greater New York's small sister was deprived of his money was a jack-pot or mere pocket-picking, (and this point is not yet made clear,) the fact that he lost money is not denied by any person whose testimony is competent. And the moral, no matter what the circumstances may be, has nothing to do with the sinfulness of gambling. Can you imagine Mayor GLEASON (not to come any nearer to the centre of the united metropolis) parting, against his will, with $1,000 on a railroad train somewhere between Chicopee and Springfield, Mass.? No wonder Yonkers was not included in Greater New York when its Chief Magistrate can be thus fleeced in the country. Citizens of Greater New York would not permit countrymen to swindle or rob them except by legislative action at Albany.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If a too curious foreigner, arrived on these shores from New Zealand, or some other land equally remote, should ask how it is that New York State has nobody to speak for her in the Senate at this exciting moment, what answer should be made to him? It wouldn't quite do to reply that New York is unrepresented in the upper house, and yet that would probably be the least embarrassing way out of the difficulty.

—A new method of solving some parts of the servant-girl problem was suggested at a recent meeting of the Woman's Club of Cincinnati. It seems that the club, probably as a useful weapon against the criticisms of conservatives, has a Section, or Department, of Household Economics, and naturally the relations of mistresses and maids came up for discussion at a recent meeting of this body. A committee reported at length on the duty of the club to establish and supervise a training school for servants, and on the need there was for an employment bureau conducted with a view to permanency of service, and not for the purpose of making profits out of frequent changes. The success of such institutions in other cities was also detailed, and the whole was heard with grave attention. When the report had been read, however, one of the listeners rose and said that the question was one in which "the personal equation" of employer and employed played so prominent a part that help was to be found only in something equally mysterious, and that something was —astrology! The speaker said that she never hired a servant until after she had caused the girl's horoscope to be cast, and if it revealed temperamental qualities unlike her own, that settled the problem for good and all against the applicant. Whether this system worked well or ill was not revealed, nor was any mention made as to the advisability of assisting the stars by a resort to phrenology, palmistry, or mind reading. All these put together would be none too much to lighten the darkness that surrounds the domestic-service question.

—Motives not unrelated to self-defense should suggest to the West Point boys the wisdom of confessing—whether truthfully or not makes no immediate difference—that they have hidden those missing cannon. It will be a little too provocative of ridicule if the theft explanation gains credence. Even budding warriors ought to be able to guard their own ordnance from the attacks of a force recruited in junk shops.

—Even when living under the English flag, the Turks and the Greeks occasionally find effective means of expressing their mutual dislike. A story that comes from Cyprus illustrates this fact with some vividness. It is the custom of the Hellenic islanders to make the burning of Judas in effigy a part of their Easter festivities. In the town of Famagusta, while the Greeks were performing this rite, a big log that formed part of the bonfire about which they stood suddenly exploded, inflicting injuries more or less severe on thirty-one persons. Enough of the log was left to show that it had been carefully loaded with gunpowder, and the natural supposition is that the work was done by Turks. The English correspondent who sends the news of this episode to London takes great care to emphasize the fact that nobody really knows who committed the cowardly crime, but he admits that there is some evidence against four of the Sultan's subjects and that they have been arrested and held for trial. "It is very unfortunate," writes the correspondent, "that this should have taken place, as the Turks and Christians live on the most friendly footing in Cyprus, the Turk showing an amount of forbearance that frequently puts his Christian brother to shame. In spite of the intense excitement caused by the present war, our Turkish neighbors go about their work, passing no comments or reflections on any one. Some of the leading Turks are men of high character and kindly disposition, and have exerted themselves in the most exemplary manner to induce the lower classes to keep the peace." This reads strangely like the tales of angelic behavior on the part of the Turks in Thessaly.

PERSONAL.

—Señor SAGASTA is out of office and wants to get in. That fact may have something to do with the extreme gloom which characterizes the picture he draws of Spain's condition. Of its substantial accuracy, however, there is no doubt, and only the future can reveal what good a change of Ministry can do a bankrupt country with two great colonial wars on her hands and a dynastic revolution threatening at home, to say nothing of daily assaults by jingo Senators from interior parts of the United States.

—For nearly three years CHARLES H. WILTSIE, a Rochester lawyer, tried in vain to recover from the Pullman Palace Car Company the value of a "dress-suit case" that was stolen from him on one of the company's cars while he and it were on the way to Florida. Beyond lavish expressions of sympathy over the misfortune of its patron, the company obstinately refused to go, so long as he refrained from bringing suit. "Millions for stationery, but not a cent for damages" seemed to be its motto. Finally, however, moved either by the fact that the claim would soon be outlawed or by a belated realization that he bought letter paper at retail, and therefore was conducting the correspondence at a disadvantage with an antagonist that made wholesale purchases, Mr. WILTSIE overcame the horror which, as a lawyer, he naturally felt for litigation, and carried the matter into court. Then the company saw a new light, and, after a few delays, resorted to merely on principle and for the sake of practice, it paid this week the full amount of his demand—$150. This action may be regarded as an admission of full responsibility for such thefts. It is worth noting that the assertion of liability was not based on the company's duties as a common carrier, or on its likeness to an inn, but entirely on the law of negligence. In a similar suit against the New York Central, Chief Justice FOLLETT once held that, as a traveler who pays for a berth in a sleeping car is invited and has the right to sleep, and as both parties to the contract know that the traveler is to become powerless to defend his property from thieves or his person from insult, the company is bound to use a degree of care commensurate with the dangers to which passengers are exposed, and to have an employe charged with the duty of carefully and continually watching the interior of the car. If the employe fails to do his duty the right of recovery was held to be perfect.

—Mr. BRYAN, invited to address a convention of gold miners, took care, in refusing, to hint that, whatever they mined, the interests of silver should not be forgotten. Probably if he were asked to speak to a gathering of Keeley cure graduates, he would reproach them, too, for concentrating their attention on bichloride of gold. The photographers, now, are men after Mr. BRYAN'S own heart. They use the two metals, and in about the proportions he loves so dearly.

—GELETT BURGESS, editor of The Lark when there was a Lark, is doing reporter's work now, and in his inexperience he has revealed a secret of the trade which never should have been allowed to reach the public. Sent to interview a skittish and kickish young theatrical person in whom San Francisco is interested, instead of gravely crediting her with a lot of wise and witty remarks on dramatic morals, methods, and modes, he filled up a good deal of the space that had been assigned to him with petulent queries as to why on earth men ever came to feel an interest in the ways and manners of soubrettes when off the stage. "I could," he says, evidently referring to his conversation with the nymph whose views he had been asked to get, "find a dozen pretty girls in any female seminary who would be more facile and mischievous. Talk is not in these footlight maids. They know but half their business, and the rest is for the poor journalist to do for them, between whiffs of a pipe and a bitten-ended lead pencil. I would have a school of sauciness equipped and invaded. I would teach them fairy falsehoods and educate the imagination. The scenery of their fancy is all cardboard and canvas, and is picturesque only by footlight." And so the secret's out! Mr. BURGESS couldn't get any interview because the young person, like the vast majority of her class, and like a not small majority of her profession, had absolutely nothing of any human interest to say to him or anybody else, and on this particular occasion he was not disposed to think up the things she ought to have said. He has done so on other occasions, it seems, for he says: "I have played with them more gayly on paper, I confess, than in reality. They were all surprised enough at my frivolity when they read of themselves in print."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, speaking of Washington monuments, claims for its city the credit of having the greatest of them all.

* * *

The citizens of Portland, Me., do not take kindly to new-fangled notions, and they have just voted against having a City Government of one legislative chamber and against giving women representation on the School Board.

* * *

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton has accepted the Presidency of the newly formed Society of the Arts and Crafts in Boston. The Transcript predicts great things for good from the organization's watchful supervision in its town.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Drew Peavey, who is believed to be the oldest resident of Boston, celebrated the one hundred and second anniversary of her birth on Monday last. She sang songs and hymns four times during the day to the friends who called to congratulate her.

* * *

Of 388 seniors at Harvard College who have thus far replied to the questions in the Class Secretary's circular, 102 say they intend to study law and 35 medicine or surgery, but not one theology. Fifty-two will teach and 64 will engage in business. About 100 members of the class are yet to be heard from.

* * *

A lady in Maine, speaking of Camp Meeting John Allen, says that some years ago he stopped in the street to see her and her friends playing croquet on the lawn, and was asked by one of them what he thought of it. "Humph! Billiards gone to grass," he replied, and walked away, but not so quickly that the young lady did not see the merry twinkle in his eyes.

* * *

The Deacons of St. John's Episcopal Church, in Portsmouth, N. H., have marked with brass plates, suitably inscribed, the pews occupied by Benjamin Franklin and Daniel Webster, and a chair which was given to the church by Queen Caroline when it was called Queen's Chapel. George Washington is said to have sat in this chair when he visited Portsmouth, in 1797.

Money for Cuba.

Headquarters of the Cuban League of the United States, 115 Broadway,
New York, May 20, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The quickest and the easiest way to free Cuba and to end the suffering and oppression is to strengthen the hands of the insurgents.

Some of our daily journals say "the belligerency resolutions mean war, and all must admit that they would give no practical help to the patriots, and would make the export of arms and munitions to Cuba illegal, besides giving Spain the right to search American ships, which would certainly mean war" Whether this is conceded is not now to the point. Distinguished Senators say "intervention is out of the question; that recognition of independence even would be of doubtful value to Cuba, and might cost us much in blood and treasure." I doubt this, but no matter. Mediation by the United States has been offered and scornfully rejected.

What course then is best? Every answer except one involves such radical differences of opinion that practically nothing is done; all, however, are agreed in wishing to terminate the bloodshed and misery, and to end the oppression of Spain. This we can do almost instantly, without provoking war and by means on which all can agree.

By a great popular National subscription a fund can be raised which, though not a tithe of the cost of war, and without any sacrifice of life on the part of our people, would uphold the arms of the insurgents and give them victory.

Spanish dominion in Cuba totters to its fall. The moral force of such a grand monetary offering would give the Cubans renewed hopes and the material aid, which is all they need to make their arms victorious.

Will not the press of the United States, the mouthpiece as well as the leader of public opinion, give practical effect to this solution of the question?

Within the past few days two newspapers of Paris have raised over $300,000 for the sufferers from the great fire.

In England a vast sum has just been raised for a comparatively unimportant object, to which one contributor alone gave $100,000.

New York City gave $450,000 for the Grant Monument.

For a cause like this of Cuba, in which the honor of the Nation is involved, for which humanity, National pride, self-interest, and every noble sentiment combine, will not the American people give a sum sufficient to insure the freedom of these patriots?

Let the press of the country take this up, and Cuba shall be free.

ETHAN ALLEN,
President Cuban League of the United States.

JACOB WORTH'S VIEWS.

Why He Remained Around Albany Instead of Conferring with Platt.

From The Brooklyn Times.

ALBANY, May 20.—County Clerk Jacob Worth was one of the Brooklynites who called upon the Governor this afternoon in relation to pending legislation. Mr. Worth has been either in Saratoga or Albany for over a week, and neither he nor any of the Kings County Republican leaders were at the conference in Washington which Senator Platt called to discuss the question of this Fall's election in Greater New York.

The reason for his absence has created some curiosity here in Albany, and in his home city it is understood to be much greater. The Times correspondent asked the County Clerk for information on this point while he was in the anteroom of the Executive Chamber, and he replied with the frankness that is one of his characteristics.

"I believe," said he, "that in being here and in looking after matters that are of great interest at the present moment and the consideration of which cannot be delayed, I am of greater service to the Republican Party in Brooklyn and to the people of that city than I would be if I were in Washington, giving my ideas about things that are to happen six months off. The Governor has only a few more days in which to consider the many bills that are before him. Many of these bills relate to Brooklyn. If I can assist the Governor by my knowledge of the wants of Brooklyn, or advise with him in any way, I think I ought to do so. That is one reason and the principal reason why I remained here instead of going to Washington."

"You think that that conference will not have much effect?" asked the reporter.

"I do not," replied the Brooklyn Republican leader. "When it is necessary to have talks about what the Republican Party is to do in New York this Fall we can have those conferences in New York City, among those directly interested, instead of going 250 miles away and conferring with outsiders, for I understand outsiders were called upon to tell the Republicans of New York what to do. Conferences six months ahead of time on a subject of this kind have never amounted to much, in my experience, anyway, unless it is to keep the names of some persons before the public. That does no good and does not make votes.

"A conference so early will only look like and be considered as an attempt to dictate to the party and to the people. No party, at any time, is in a position to dictate to the people, and the Republican Party at this time is no exception to the rule. If we are to defeat Tammany Hall this year, we cannot do it by dictating what is to be done by the people. We must listen to what the people have to say, and must do what they want us to do.

"The campaign this Fall will be a peculiar one, and that party which will make a platform of principles and nominate candidates wanted by the people will win. We can defeat Tammany Hall this Fall, but we cannot do it by having conferences six months ahead of time. I do not say it is not well to prepare for election, but until we know what is wanted there is no need for making preparations. The conference in Washington did no good, as I understand it, and I could not see that any good could come from it."

"Were there any other reasons that prevented you from going to Washington?" he was asked.

"Well," said Mr. Worth, with one of his peculiar smiles, "I have had conferences before that were ineffective. I remember that we had a conference, and some of those in attendance were the same as were at the head of the Washington meeting. On the proposed Raines Liquor Tax bill we agreed on a certain line of action that I suggested. Afterward that line of action was changed, and a course almost directly opposite to that which was agreed upon was pursued. If conferrees are not to abide by what is agreed upon after a full and fair exchange of views, what is the use of having conferences? Even if I had gone to Washington and stated what my views were, and they were agreed to, the events of the next six months would probably make it necessary to have a change; so, as I have said, I remained here, thinking that my attendance in Washington was unnecessary in the first place and would be of no value eventually."

MR. WORTH'S WORK.

His Zeal in Providing Offices for the Members of His Family.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Following is the record in the Police Department of Jacob Worth, a nephew of the Republican leader of that name, who has just been made by Albany legislation a Captain of the Brooklyn police force:

Jacob Worth, shield No. 907, Twenty-third Precinct, (Flatbush;) former occupation, steamfitter; born in 1871; appointed a member of the police of Flatlands, May 30, 1895; appointed Captain Oct. 31, 1895; served until Dec. 3, 1895; appointed member of Brooklyn police force as patrolman June 25, 1896.

By the new law signed by Gov. Black yesterday Worth becomes at once the youngest and most inexperienced police Captain on the force. His rise to this rank is in nearly all respects without parallel in the department.

* * *

This latest attainment of official dignity and emolument by a member of the Worth family calls attention to the already formidable absorption of public salaries and emoluments by the Worths.

Jacob Worth, Republican leader, County Clerk, with fees aggregating upward of $60,000 a year.

Louis R. Worth, a son, Police Justice, at $5,000 a year. Just prior to taking this office he was an Under Sheriff, with a chance to secure fees aggregating nearly $10,000 a year.

Jacob Worth, Jr., a son, General Warrant Clerk in the Controller's office, at $2,000 a year.

Louis Worth, a brother, retired Police Captain of Brooklyn, drawing a pension.

J. F. Worth, nephew, new Police Captain, at $2,750 a year.

Jacob Worth, Jr., a nephew, stenographer in the District Attorney's office, at $1,500 a year.

John Worth, a cousin, detective in the District Attorney's office, at $1,200 a year.

NUGGETS.

Good Advice.

Do not take your time in taking the time of others.—Galveston News.

The Time to Find Them.

"Parker tells me he has found his dog." "Yes, found him the next day after the assessor was around."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Where He Erred.

Actor James O'Neill, who has been arrested in St. Paul for riding a bicycle after dark without a lantern, probably thought that a bicycle carrying a star needed no additional light.—Chicago Post.

Not Hampered.

It is true that Prince Constantine was baptized with eleven front names, but that cuts no ice with Constantine. He retreats with as much celerity as plain John Smith.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

An Extreme Comparison.

"Poor Jarley must have had a horrible case of stagefright."

"Yes, he looked as defiantly uncomfortable as the Aldermen in carriages at a public parade."—Chicago Journal.

Not Interested.

Mabel—You have been wanting some slippers. Here's your chance. A "gigantic slipper sale" is advertised in the paper.

Amy—You had better get a pair yourself. I don't wear gigantic slippers.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

OPPORTUNITY.

From The Watchman.

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury, and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore
I answer not, and I return no more.

ITALY'S RED SEA POLICY

Premier Rudini Threatens to Resign Unless a Vote of Confidence Is Obtained.

TALK OF DUTIES IN ENGLAND

Pope Leo Holds His Last Consistory Preparatory to the Canonization of Saints on May 27—Italy and the Tariff.

ROME, May 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the future of Erythrea, the Italian colony on the Red Sea, was the subject of a long debate. Gen. Pelloux, the Minister of War, said the Government proposed to limit the Italian sphere in that quarter to the triangle bounded by lines drawn through Massowah, Asmara, and Keren.

The Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, said that immediate evacuation was out of the question, and that unless the Chamber voted confidence in the Government's policy he would resign.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE MESSAGE.

To Send It from St. Paul's to All Parts of Her Dominions.

LONDON, May 21.—The Daily Telegraph announces that the Queen has consented to the proposal that she should send a message to every part of her dominions simultaneously during the jubilee services at St. Paul's.

For this purpose a wire communicating with all the cables will be carried up to the cathedral steps and probably into the sanctuary.

COLLEGE DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

Cambridge to Vote on the Plan, Which Is Strongly Opposed.

CAMBRIDGE, England, May 20.—The university is in a ferment on the question of conferring degrees upon women, on which a vote will be taken to-morrow. The undergraduates, who oppose the proposition, are terrorizing the seniors, threatening to migrate to Oxford and to refuse to take their degrees in June.

They are spending large sums on fireworks and rotten eggs, in readiness either to celebrate the defeat of the proposition or avenge its victory. In consequence of the threats of the undergraduates there have been many defections from the ranks of those who supported the proposal to confer degrees upon women.

MAY BE HEIR TO A DUKEDOM.

Man in South Africa Says He Is the Late Duke of Hamilton's Brother.

LONDON, May 20.—A special cablegram from Johannesburg, Transvaal, published to-day, says that a gentleman, who has been a resident of South Africa for a score of years claims to be a younger brother of the late Duke of Hamilton, who died May 16, 1895, and, therefore, the heir to the Dukedom.

He alleges that he left Scotland in 1875, after killing a man in a duel, and is supposed to have died shortly afterward. He is said to have convincing proofs of his allegations, and expects to return to England and claim the title and estates.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN GERMANY.

Bill Granting Greater Liberties Passed in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 20.—The Reichstag to-day passed the bill with one clause, introduced on May 18 by the Radicals, Socialists, Anti-Semites, and Poles, reading:

"German associations of any kind may combine with each other, and any laws to the contrary are hereby repealed."

Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, the youngest son of the Imperial Chancellor, voted with the majority.

The representatives of the Government were not present during the debate.

The Committee of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, to which the bill amending the law of public meetings and associations was referred on May 18, to-day rejected Clause I. and Clause III., providing that meetings and associations which contravene the criminal laws or endanger the safety of the State or public security may be dissolved by the police.

The committee subsequently adopted Clause II. and the first and second sections of Clause IV., prohibiting minors from attending political meetings, and agreed to the remainder of the bill, with slight modifications.

POPE LEO HOLDS A CONSISTORY.

Preliminary to the Canonization of Father Zaccaria on May 27.

ROME, May 20.—The Pope, this morning, held the last of the consistories, preliminary to the great ceremony, on May 27, of the canonization of Father Zaccaria, founder of the Order of Barnabites. At the same time Father Fourier de Mataincour, surnamed the Apostle of Lorraine, will be canonized.

The object of the consistory was to allow the prelates gathered in Rome to pass a final opinion upon the canonizations. The Pope, accompanied by the members of the Congregation of Rites and the Prothonotaries, entered the Consistory Hall at 10 o'clock, where they were awaited by 200 prelates, including dignitaries of Italy and France and Cardinal Vaughan of England and Archbishop Williams of Boston, Mass.

His Holiness, who appeared to be in excellent health, during the course of a short allocution, said that although he was quite prepared to perform the proposed canonizations as the procedure of such functions was rigorously defined, he was nevertheless desirous of previously obtaining the freely expressed suffrages of the dignitaries of the Catholic Hierarchy now in Rome.

The roll call followed, and each prelate responded "placet" to his name.

DUTIES PROPOSED IN ENGLAND.

Tax on Manufactures and Corn Suggested in the Commons.

LONDON, May 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Right Hon. James Lowther, Conservative Member for Kent, Isle of Thanet, moved a resolution in favor of the transfer of some portion of the import duties from articles which, like tea and coffee, are unproducible in England, to articles producible here, to "enable us to maintain our own against the industrial competition of foreign countries." He suggested a small duty on foreign manufactures, and a duty of 1 florin per quarter on corn.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, opposed the proposal, contending that the revenue returns prove that England possesses an enormous preponderance of trade over any other country, and that, therefore, it would be unadvisable to change the fiscal system.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, leader of the Liberal opposition, congratulated Sir Michael Hicks-Beach upon this enormous success, which was, he said, a proof that the fiscal system of England was based upon sound financial and currency principles.

John Dillon, anti-Parnellite member for East Mayo, and leader of the anti-Parnellite Party, with other members, spoke in the same strain, and Mr. Lowther finally withdrew his motion.

Ambassador Hay Sees Salisbury.

LONDON, May 20.—The United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, had a long interview to-day with the Marquis of Salisbury. Their meeting took place after the Cabinet Council, and was by special appointment with the Premier.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

MONTEVIDEO, May 20.—A new loan of $4,000,000 has been sanctioned by the Uruguayan Chamber.

COPENHAGEN, May 20.—Mr. Olaf Hansen, the United States Vice Consul here, and a large shipowner of this port, is dead.

EDINBURGH, May 20.—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was opened to-day with state ceremonial by the Marquis of Tweedale, the Queen's High Commissioner. The Free Church Assembly was also opened here to-day.

NO MINISTRY IN DENMARK.

Folkething to Meet on Monday to Consider the Situation.

COPENHAGEN, May 20.—As it has been found impossible to form a new Ministry commanding the support of the Landsthing, whose recent vote on the budget estimates led to the resignation of the Cabinet, of which Baron von Reedtz-Thott was Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Folkething has been summoned to meet on Monday to consider the situation.

The Government of Denmark rests in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. It is composed of the Landsthing or upper house and the Folkething or lower house.

"A ROUND OF PLEASURE."

Klaw and Erlanger's Extravaganza Well Received in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, May 20.—"A Round of Pleasure," Klaw and Erlanger's extravaganza, was produced at the Hyperion Theatre to-night. The verdict of the large audience that included William H. Crane, Joseph Brooks, "Sam" Nixon, George W. Lederer, William Harris, C. G. Spaulding, and Harry Mann was distinctly favorable. Of the two authors, Sydney Rosenfeld, who furnished the book, and Ludwig Erlanger, who provided the music, the latter came in for a lion's share of the praise. Rosenfeld's book seemed to lack the comedy element, a fault, however, that the theme will readily lend itself to remedying.

Walter Jones, Jerome Sykes, Richard Carle, Charles Kirke, and the Rogers brothers were in the cast. Walter Jones was first seen as an eccentric inventor and later in close imitation of Thomas C. Platt, in which disguise he sang "The Easy Boss." Jerome Sykes masqueraded as Chauncey Depew and sang "Of the Popular Man." The first act of the piece is laid in Welkin Lodge, the second has five scenes, including the exterior of the Knickerbocker Theatre, the entrance to Madison Square Garden, the interior of the Garden during the Horse Show, and a ballroom interior, in color scheme all in yellow. In this scene the quadrille d'honeur was danced as directed by Carl Marwig, and the participants were richly costumed in yellow.

The Horse Show scene revealed a drop on which 2,000 horses are painted. Other striking points in the production were the Shakespearean festival, a novel dance by Walter Jones and Jeannette Bageard, a succession of richly costumed ballets, and a gypsy dance. Aside from those mentioned, Marguerite Sylva, Marie Celeste, and Eva Davenport furnished good work, and the Rogers brothers contributed a specialty.

More than 100 people took part in the performance, which maintained a smooth pace throughout and gave evidence that it will be of permanent value as an entertainment.

FEARED FOR THE CHOIR BOYS.

They Made One Appearance in "Carmen" and Were Stopped.

As an additional drawing card to the opera of "Carmen," in the Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, this week, the manager engaged eighteen choir boys of the Church of the Good Shepherd. They were to dress as soldiers, and were to appear in the chorus.

Superintendent Wilkins of the S. P. C. A. heard of the project, and went to the Mayor with a protest. He defined the Gerry law, and added: "This plan, if carried out, will violate that law. Think, too, of the influences of the stage, of the company, and of the chorus on those little fellows." "Well," said the Mayor, "I will issue a provisional permit for one night," and he did so.

S. P. C. C. officers were on hand Monday night to witness the performance, and on Tuesday morning Superintendent Wilkin was the first caller at the Mayor's office. Mr. Wilkin said: "The law must be enforced. A precedent must not be established by letting those boys appear again. 'Carmen' may not be any more objectionable than any other show of its kind, but, Mr. Mayor, I believe the girls of the chorus smoke cigarettes, and that is not refining in its influences. Think of the example on those little choir boys."

The Mayor issued the required stop order.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Oscar Hammerstein has arranged to open his music hall June 7 and present a comic opera.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall will close for the season about the first week in June, when the building will be altered to improve the seating capacity.

The fiftieth performance of "The Man from Mexico" at Hoyt's Theatre will be celebrated June 4 by a distribution of souvenirs. The house will close for the season June 5.

R. E. Graham, who lately appeared in "Gayest Manhattan" at Koster & Bial's, will appear with J. E. Gardner and Kitty Gilmore in a musical sketch in "continuous" performance houses during the Summer.

The benefit for James W. Collier, the former theatrical manager, at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon, was well attended. About $1,500 was realized by the sale of seats and programmes. The performance was under the direction of E. E. Rice, and a notable programme was presented.

Charles Frohman cabled yesterday from London to his representatives instructing them to continue "Under the Red Robe" at the Empire Theatre as long as the weather permits. This order changes the plans of Mr. Dodson and other members of the company, who intended to sail for England May 26.

Bertha Lovejoy, who acts the rôle of Manuelo in "The Serenade" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, was notified yesterday of the death of her father, and left for her home in Fitchburg, Mass. Her part was played by an understudy. Miss Lovejoy is the wife of James E. Miller, who acts the rôle of the abbot in the opera.

WOMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Action of the Committee of Two Associations at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., May 20.—The annual session of the State Committee of the International Board of Women's and Young Women's Christian Associations closed here to-day. The next session will be held at Syracuse. The officers elected were Mrs. J. T. Whittlesey, Brooklyn, Chairman; Mrs. S. U. Crittenden, Utica, Vice Chairman; Mrs. Nichols, Syracuse, Secretary; Miss Gordon, Brooklyn, Treasurer.

The Rabbi Pays His Assailant's Fine.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Rabbi Moses heaped coals of fire on his assailant's head to-day when Henry Fisher, the bicyclist, was arraigned for assault. He asked the court to discharge him, but this was refused, and Fisher was fined $10. Mr. Moses had only a money order for $2, but he turned it over to the court and started out to raise the balance. He returned in an hour with $8, and Fisher apologized to the man he had tormented and injured, and thanked him for raising the fine money. He promised to earn the money and repay it to Mr. Moses.

A Dog Show Tent Blown Down.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—During a terrible windstorm to-day the big tent in which a dog show combination was giving a matinée was lifted, the mass falling on the audience, largely composed of women and children. Several women fainted. One woman was knocked senseless by the fall of a pole, and many others trampled under. Two other tents, belonging to the show, were also thrown down, and some of the trained animals injured.

Beverly (W. Va.) Court House Burned.

ELKINS, West Va., May 20.—The Court House at Beverly, built four years ago at a cost of about $30,000, caught fire about 6 o'clock this evening and was destroyed. There are many valuable and historic records in the vaults, which were considered defective, and grave fears are entertained for their safety. A special train left here immediately carrying fire apparatus, but arrived there too late to be of any service.

For a Workingmen's Conference.

The Citizens' Union's Committee on Labor and Social Reform will meet to-night at the headquarters, 39 West Twenty-third Street, to make final arrangements for the workingmen's conference, to be held in Room 22 of Cooper Union Tuesday, May 25.

CONVENT'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Sacred Heart's Foundation.

MANY PRELATES PRESENT

The Exercises Will Continue for Two More Days—Remarkable Story Told of a Painting Which Will Be Placed in a Memorial Chapel.

The pupils of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, both present and past, the nuns of that order, and nearly 100 priests joined in the first day's celebration of the semi-centennial jubilee of that institution at Manhattanville yesterday. The arrangements for the three days' observance of this fiftieth anniversary have been in the hands of a committee of former pupils of this convent, most of them now women of social distinction in this city.

Mrs. Eugene Kelly is Chairman of this committee, and associated with her are Mrs. William Berge, Treasurer; Mrs. Walter Roche, Secretary; Mrs. William Buchanan, Mrs. Thomas H. O'Connor, Mrs. Edward Fort, Mrs. Robert McGinnis, Jr., Mrs. Louis Duhain, Mrs. Henry Le Barbier, and Mrs. Daniel McCabe.

A unique feature of the ceremonies yesterday was the absence of male laymen. Aside from the clergy, only five men were invited to participate in the celebration, each one of these five having rendered some distinguished service to the institution. They were Mr. Schieckel, the architect, and Isaac J. Hopper, the builder of the present convent; former Judge Charles Donohue, for many years a friend and legal adviser of the institution, and John D. Crimmins and Samuel Peck, benefactors. The last named is a relative of former Mother Superior Jones, who was the immediate predecessor of the present Mother Superior Mahoney. In a miniature garden of roses and flowering plants, just inside the main entrance of the convent, the women of the Reception Committee received the guests. These women were Mary Werneke, Katharine Palmer, and Josephine Ros, all former pupils.

Many Clergymen Present.

All of the Roman Catholic clergymen within this broad vicarate of the Order of the Sacred Heart, including Papal Delegate Martinelli, were invited to attend a pontifical high mass in the convent chapel yesterday forenoon at 10:30 o'clock. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant, the Rev. Father Kelly deacon, the Rev. Father Murphy sub-deacon, the Rev. J. W. Power assistant priest, the Rev. Father Cullure deacon of honor, the Rev. Father McGovern sub-deacon of honor, the Rev. Father Connolly master of ceremonies, and the Rev. Father Evers sub-deacon of the cross. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Father William O'Brien Pardow, S. J., from the text, "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a mustard seed." The music was specially arranged for this occasion.

Besides Archbishops Martinelli and Corrigan, the following Archbishops and Bishops were at the altar: Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Walsh of Toronto, Canada; Bishop Montez de Oca of San Luis Potosi, Mexico; Auxiliary Bishop Farley of New York, Bishop McQuaide of Rochester, Bishop Burke of Albany, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Bishop Hoban of Scranton, Penn.

After the mass a banquet was enjoyed by the clergy and other invited guests, and in the afternoon an original cantata, entitled "Seedtime and Harvest," was sung in the Study Hall by seventy-five of the pupils of the convent. The entertainment was followed by a short address by Archbishop Corrigan, in which he spoke of the founding of the convent by Mother Superior Hardy and commended its fifty years of useful work.

The actual semi-centennial of this institution occurred last February, but the celebration was deferred in order that the season might be more suitable for an outdoor holiday for the pupils. One of the notable features of this jubilee celebration is the contribution of a love fund by the former pupils of the school for the purpose of erecting a memorial chapel. All of the subscriptions to this fund are not in yet, but it is expected that the fund will amount to at least $20,000. The new place of worship will be called the Chapel of the Mater Admirabilis, in honor of an extraordinary painting of that name which now hangs in one of the corridors of the convent.

A Remarkable Painting.

This painting is the subject of a miracle, unless all the attachés of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, from the Mother Superior down, are in error. The picture hung in the old convent building at the time of the fire in 1888. Persons who attempted to remove it from the room in which it was were driven away by the fierce heat of the flames. The convent was burned to the ground, but the picture was found afterward unharmed. Its walnut frame was not even scorched. Such is the story in which the sisters and the pupils of the convent have implicit faith. The painting, now in a fine state of preservation, will have the place of honor in the Chapel of the Mater Admirabilis.

Solemn high mass will be celebrated at the convent by Bishop Farley this morning, after which the day will be given over to the pupils and members of the order as a general holiday. Bishop Montez de Oca of Mexico will conduct a solemn mass of requiem to-morrow for the repose of the souls of deceased pupils of the convent.

Among the former pupils who have come from a distance to attend these jubilee festivities is Miss Canton, from Yucatan, and residents of Mexico, Cincinnati, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, R. I.; Rochester, Atlantic City, and Kenwood.

SEMINARY COMMENCEMENTS.

Exercises at Drew and the Reformed Theological Seminary.

MADISON, N. J., May 20.—The twenty-ninth annual Commencement exercises of Drew Theological Seminary were held to-day in Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. The graduating class numbered thirty-seven.

The orators of the day were the Rev. Wallace B. Fleming, New Concord, Ohio; the Rev. Oliver P. Hoffman, Delaware, Ohio; the Rev. Frank MacDaniel of Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Arthur Staple, Kane, Penn., and the Rev. William D. Tuckey, Churchtown, Penn.

Fellowships for post graduate work were awarded to the Rev. Charles Grey Shaw of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Frank D. Torrey of Vernon, N. Y.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 20.—One of the largest classes in the history of the Reformed Theological Seminary was graduated to-night. The exercises were held in the Second Reformed Church, on George Street.

The commencement speakers were W. J. Scudder, E. I. McCulley, and O. L. Mohn. The Rev. Dr. James Demarest of Flushing, L. I., delivered the address to the graduates, and the diplomas were handed to the class by the Rev. Dr. Demarest of this city.

The fortieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Woodbridge as professor of the Reformed Theological Seminary in this city was celebrated to-day in Kirkpatrick Chapter, Rutgers College.

Baptist Home Mission Election.

PITTSBURG, May 20.—The American Baptist Home Mission Society to-day elected officers as follows:

President—Stephen Greene, Massachusetts; Vice Presidents—W. G. Brisnon, Illinois, and C. W. McCutcheon, New Jersey; Treasurer—D. A. Watterman, New York; Assistant Treasurer—W. P. Plant, New York; Recording Secretary—A. S. Hobart, New York; Corresponding Secretary—T. J. Morgan, New York; Auditors—Edgar L. Marston, New York, and L. P. Payne, New York; Members of Board—William Phelps, Stephen H. Burr, D. A. Watterman, R. B. Hull, L. J. P. Bishop, and C. B. Canfield, all of New York, and Edward J. Brockett of New Jersey.

Battleship Indiana Here.

The battleship Indiana arrived in the lower bay last night from a cruise at sea, which was taken for the purpose of having target practice and evolutions. The vessel anchored off Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

THE SOCIETY OF MECHANICS.

Commencement of Its Free Schools—The Graduates.

The Commencement exercises of the male and female departments of the free schools of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, established in 1785, were held in Chickering Hall last night. The diplomas were awarded to the class of women by Charles E. Bogart, and to the men by William H. Oliver, as follows:

Rosa M. Achtsam, Irene Ansted, Sadie Bertrand, Cornelia Black, Helen Blumberg, Lizzie M. Brennan, Ella Brown, Anna Clark, Anna R. Clarke, Margaret Genevieve Creed, Jennie A. Dougherty, Lydia A. Dunbar, Mary E. Fisher, Anastasia E. Galvin, Reba Gillon, Daisy Guthman, Emily C. Hahn, Bessie E. Hoffman, Katie M. Hoffman, Barbara Horn, Sadie A. Keller, Margaret R. Kelley, Rose Kleinman, Blanche Gervin Little, Katie C. Lynch, May Maguire, Florence D. Meirick, Frances Raftery, Margaret H. Rice, Edna May Roberts, Irene Ada Sadler, Frances Sigal, Kathleen Ida Snell, Grace Soman, Margaret A. Troy, Emma Vogel, Emma Walther, Mary A. Weiszler, May Zittel.

Worthy of Special Mention.—Ray Blumberg, Helen L. Dougherty, Jennie V. Grogan, Edyth Howells, Alice F. Hunter, Marguerite A. Macdonald, and Christine Young.

Architectural Class.—John Harden, William McIver, Charles Seward, Albert Hubener, Ellis Wriskner, Harry A. Lobdell, Robert L. Hyett.

Cabinet Designs—Edward Nacke, William Daneke, Alfred Mehmel, Frank Lewis, Alfred Ebler, Girayos H. Arabyan, Loftus T. Bunn, James Jacobian.

Free-Hand Drawing.—Frederick W. Dusterdick, Frank Schuchlein, Henry L. Feith, Arthur Blumhardt, Albert Fournier, David Heilbrunn, Theodore Kruse.

Mechanical.—Frederick Kipp, George H. Borst, Robert Eifert, Robert Campbell, William H. Boyle, George L. Martenot, Charles W. Hoffman.

Modeling.—Charles Lorch, Charles J. McKinney, Arthur Brombacher, Robert Kell, Maurice Manasse, Randolph J. Klonz, George R. Benda, Robert A. Morgan.

LANDON—TOEL.

Many Officers and Members of the Seventh Regiment at the Wedding.

Military and social circles took a mutual interest in the wedding of Miss Mary Horner Toel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, and Francis G. Landon, which took place at high noon yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The bridegroom is an officer of the Seventh Regiment, a Princeton graduate of the class of '81, and a member of the Military, University, United Service, Calumet, Racquet, City, New York Athletic, University Athletic, New York Yacht, and Metropolitan Clubs. The bride is one of the popular members of the younger society set.

The officers and many members of the Seventh Regiment took a prominent part in the wedding ceremony. Col. Daniel Appleton officiated as best man for the bridegroom, and among the ushers were Charles A. Appleton, Arthur H. Scribner, Robert McLean, and William Morton Grinnell, fellow-officers of the Seventh with Mr. Landon. The other ushers were De Witt Clinton Falls, Charles A. Munn, Wainwright Parrish, and the bride's cousin, Eugene G. Toel, Jr.

The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, conducted the ceremony. The bride wore the superb gown which her grandmother, Mary Horner, wore on her wedding day. The young maid of honor was Miss Kate Pratt. The bridesmaids were Miss Olga Gossler, Miss Adelina Toel, cousin of the bride; Miss Grace Talcott, Miss Julia Butler, Miss Edith Holt, and Miss Ruth Underhill. Following the ceremony, Mr. Landon and his bride gave a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 20 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Landon will spend a few weeks in Newport during their honeymoon.

Hildreth—Orr.

Miss Tillie Emma Orr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Orr, was married Wednesday evening to the Rev. Homer Wesley Hildreth at the home of the bride's parents, 572 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Madison Avenue. The bride, who wore a traveling gown of pearl gray, was attended by Miss R. E. Hildreth, the maid of honor. Mr. Archie Van Orden was best man, and the ushers were Robert Orr and James Bryant. The Rev. Mr. Hildreth has recently received a call from the Congregational Church of Albany, Vt., which he accepted, and immediately after the ceremony the couple started for their new home at that place.

French—Blanford.

Miss Mary Richards Blanford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Blanford, was married yesterday to Henry Redfield French of Elmira, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Sing Sing. The bride wore white satin, with duchesse lace. Her veil of tulle was caught up with a pearl pin, a gift from the bridegroom. She carried a bunch of lilies of the valley.

Miss Margaret Miller of Sing Sing was the maid of honor. Miss Evelyn Wilson Craft of Portchester, N. Y., and Miss Blanche Edna Rich, also of Sing Sing, were the bridesmaids. The best man was Charles S. Hayness of Elmira, and the ushers were Charles G. Blanford, a brother of the bride, and George S. Jenkins, both of Sing Sing.

Andrews—De Lima.

Miss Lydia De Lima, daughter of the late D. A. De Lima, was married yesterday to G. Osgood Andrews in the apartments of the bride's mother in the Dakota, in West Seventy-second Street. The four little nieces of the bride were her only attendants. The bridegroom's brother, David C. Andrews, served as best man, and the ushers were the brothers of the bride, Edward De Lima and Charles A. De Lima, and the brothers of the bridegroom, S. Frank Andrews and Le Roy Andrews. A wedding breakfast and reception followed the ceremony.

Keyes—Ward.

Miss Mary Louise Ward, daughter of Capt. G. S. Loutrel Ward, United States Army, of Fort Wadsworth, was married to Henry Elmo Keyes, son of the late Major Gen. E. D. Keyes, in St. Leo's Church, on East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday. The Rev. Father Prendergast officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Louise Dexter as maid of honor, and by Miss Juliette Collins of Hagerstown, N. Y., and Miss Eleanor Keyes as bridesmaids. For the bridegroom the best man was J. S. Chetwood, and the ushers were Clarence Guibon, S. P. Hamilton, Maurice Bouvier, and J. H. Crall.

Rosenberg—Baruch.

The wedding of Miss Yosta Baruch, daughter of the late Dr. Myer Baruch, and Dr. Julius Rosenberg was celebrated before a party of relatives and intimate friends at Sherry's at 6 o'clock last evening. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El conducted the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding dinner. The bride's sole attendant was Miss Elsie Alsberg. For the bridegroom, Dr. Charles Probin was best man, and the ushers were Carl Alsberg, Meyer Jonasson, Julius Alsberg, and S. Berg. After a honeymoon in Southern Quebec, Mr. Rosenberg and his bride will spend the Summer along the Mediterranean.

GIFT FOR HARTLEY HOUSE.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley's Memorial to Their Granddaughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Hartley have presented to the Hartley House Industrial Settlement of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at 413 West Forty-sixth Street, the adjoining house, No. 411. The new house is to be used primarily as a kindergarten, and in general for the development and extension of children's clubs and classes. To assist in the maintenance of the institution, Mr. Hartley has added to a legacy left in his hands for that purpose by his daughter, Mrs. James Stokes, and has given to the association $20,000 of interest-bearing bonds. The whole gift is to stand as a memorial of Mr. Hartley's granddaughter, Emma Hartley Stokes.

Hartley House was the first settlement under the care of the society. It was named for Robert M. Hartley, the first Corresponding Secretary and agent of the association, and the father of Marcellus Hartley. The resident staff of the house includes, besides the resident head instructress, a teacher of home keeping and a trained nurse. There are two non-resident workers connected with the establishment, and a class from which volunteers are chosen. Cooking is taught in the homes of the poor in the district and to classes in the house.

DEATH OF JOSEPH H. EARLE

Had Represented South Carolina in the United States Senate Since March 4 of This Year.

SUCCESSOR TO J. L. M. IRBY

Was a Lawyer and Had Been Attorney General and Judge in His State—Served in the Confederate Army—Fifty Years Old.

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 20.—United States Senator Joseph H. Earle died at his home in this city at 5:40 o'clock this afternoon.

Senator Earle was a native of Greenville, S. C., born there April 30, 1847. He enlisted in the Confederate Army when seventeen years old, and served to the end of the war. He was educated at Furman University at Greenville, and was graduated there in 1868. After teaching school a short time, he began the practice of law at Sumter, S. C. He had a prominent part in the uprising of 1876, led by Gen. Wade Hampton, and in 1878 was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1880 and 1884, and in the latter was a leading supporter of Mr. Cleveland. He was a member of the committee that notified Mr. Cleveland of his nomination.

When the split in the Democratic Party of South Carolina began to develop, Mr. Earle, although allied by blood and identified by association with the conservative, or, as it was called, "the aristocratic," element, attached himself to the opposition faction. As a representative of it he was elected Attorney General in 1886 and 1888. In 1888 he was supported for Governor by the majority of the Democratic State Nominating Committee, but he declined to accept the nomination, because he had joined in a combination with the other State officers, in which the strength of all was pooled to secure the nomination of the State ticket solidly. In 1890 he led the forlorn hope against B. R. Tillman, who had been nominated by the farmers for Governor, and was defeated.

In 1891 he returned to Greenville to live. In 1892 he refused to engage in the fight against Tillman, and opposed the efforts of the conservatives so effectually that he became the object of their violent dislike. On the other hand, the Tillman element welcomed him eagerly as a valuable recruit, and at a session of the Legislature in 1894 he was elected Judge of the Eighth Circuit, Gov. Tillman supporting him earnestly. His course as Judge did not, however, please the Tillman people, as he declined to interpret the law according to their wishes.

In 1896 John Gary Evans, then Governor, was recognized as the Tillman candidate for the United States Senate, and his election was regarded as certain. On the eve of the campaign for the nomination, which in South Carolina is made by majority vote of the people at a general primary, THE NEW YORK TIMES published an exposure of the circumstances of the refunding of the South Carolina debt, involving Gov. Evans and Senator Tillman. This publication developed a storm in South Carolina.

Almost at the last minute Judge Earle was announced as a candidate. Only a month before he had been the object of intense dislike among both the conservatives and the Tillman element, and was supposed to be politically dead. Gov. Evans, however, failed to answer on the stump the charges against him based on the statements printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The conservatives supported Judge Earle solidly, and he received the votes of a large number of the dissatisfied Tillman men, and was nominated, and Jan. 27, 1897, was elected. He was a free silver man, but his tendencies were generally conservative.

While a rigidly consistent member of the Baptist Church in all other respects, Mr. Earle was known as a "fighting man" when he believed fighting to be necessary. On one occasion he led the officers of the law a chase from one end of the State to the other in his efforts to meet Col. J. J. Dargan, his political rival in Sumter County, for the purpose of engaging in a duel, and he was involved in several other personal difficulties. He was a successful lawyer, and was in comfortable circumstances. He leaves a wife and several children.

MR. EARLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Likely to be a Hot Fight over the Vacant Senatorship.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 20.—The death of Senator Earle has caused serious political complications in the State. Elected as a protest against Tillmanism and the character of Tillman's candidate, it was hoped he would retain his seat until that faction should be a thing of the past.

Since it is necessary now for Gov. Ellerbe to appoint a successor, there is no little uneasiness as to who will receive the appointment. Gov. Ellerbe is absent from the city, but it is understood the selection lies between Attorney General Barber and Congressman McLaurin, neither of whom would be satisfactory to the people who elected Earle. Barber is attached to Tillman and would prove a second to him in the Senate, and McLaurin has just created a sensation by declaring himself for the Dingley bill, which is unpopular in South Carolina.

A rumor says that Ellerbe may support a man to keep the seat warm for him until the Legislature shall meet next year.

However that may be, the fight will have to be fought over again. Tillman will have his candidate (probably Evans) in the field, and doubtless will do everything possible to regain his lost ground.

PATRIOTIC LITTLE ONES.

Children of Tender Years Give Their Elders a Lesson in Love of Country.

A lesson in patriotism and good citizenship was given to a large and fashionable gathering at the home of Mrs. Esther Herrman, at 59 West Fifty-sixth Street, last night. The pupils were members of Alpha Chapter of the Patriotic League, and the teachers were a number of little tots, five and six years old, from the kindergarten class of the Children's Aid Society, East River School, on East Forty-fourth Street. Former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt presided.

When Mr. Hewitt had been introduced, the little ones marched in and took their places upon a low platform. They were led by a boy who carried a silk flag, and upon the breast of each child was a smaller flag and a badge of the Public School Auxiliary Society for Street Cleaning.

A salute to the flag was the first exercise. This was followed by the singing of songs in praise of clean streets and good government generally.

Then a meeting of the Auxiliary Society was held. The little ones followed the rules of Parliamentary procedure like veteran public men and women. After singing "We Are Now All Americans," the children were taken down stairs and feasted, while the elders remained and spoke of the lesson they had received.

THEIR FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

A Family Reunion That Was Unusual in Its Features.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jacobs was celebrated last evening at their home, 610 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. The anniversary was in the nature of a family reunion, few guests being present outside of the immediate family and relatives of Mr. Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs is a retired clothing merchant.

A happy feature of the reunion was the marriage yesterday afternoon of John, Mr. Jacob's fifth son, to Miss Matie Jones of Detroit, Mich. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Pulvermacher of Brooklyn. Among those present were the six sons of Mr. Jacobs and the families of Henry, Charles, and Edward Jacobs, and also eleven of Mr. Jacobs's grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Irish Fair Trustees Organize.

The Board of Trustees of the Irish Fair held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of former Judge Edward Browne, 258 Broadway, and formally organized for future work, and to properly handle the funds raised by the fair. Gen. James K. O'Beirne was elected Chairman, Col. William L. Brown Treasurer, Edward O'Flaherty Secretary. Judge Brown was chosen counsel to the board.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederick Schaefer.

Frederick Schaefer, one of the oldest and best-known brewers in the United States, died at his home, 529 Madison Avenue, early yesterday morning. Mr. Schaefer was born in Wetzlar, Prussia, Sept. 28, 1817. He received his education in his native town, and it was there he served his apprenticeship to the brewing business. He came to this country in 1838, and was at once employed by Sebastian Sommers, who then owned a brewery on Broadway, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. He continued in Mr. Sommers's employment until 1842. In that year, with his brother, Maximilian, he bought out Mr. Sommers, and the firm of F. & M. Schaefer was started.

The Broadway place became too small for the firm within two years, and a new site, on Seventh Avenue, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, was secured. Their business rendered a larger building necessary again, so in 1849 the present property, at Fiftieth Street and Park Avenue, was secured. In 1878 the firm was merged into a corporation, with the name of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company. Despite his increasing years, Mr. Schaefer continued to take an active part in his business. At his death he was a supervising Director of the company.

Mr. Schaefer was at one time a Director in several business institutions and German societies. Of recent years, however, he withdrew from them. Nevertheless he retained an honorary membership in the Brewers' Association and the Brew Masters' Association. Mr. Schaefer was a widower, and leaves six children. Two of them—Edward C. and George G. Schaefer—are stockholders of the brewing company. The funeral services will be held at his late home, 529 Madison Avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. Interment will be at Woodlawn to-morrow morning.

Leopold Levy.

Leopold Levy, a well-known real estate dealer, died suddenly yesterday afternoon while walking in Central Park. He was seen to fall on Reservoir Walk and was taken to the Arsenal. He was dead before his arrival. Death was due to heart failure. He was identified by H. A. Barnard of 111 East Eighty-eighth Street, and the body removed to his late residence, 58 East Ninety-sixth Street. Mr. Levy was born in Germany, fifty years ago. He came to America thirty-five years ago, and began business as a clerk in a real estate office. He subsequently went into the business for himself and has long been known as the agent for some of the largest realty interests in the city. He was a prominent member of the Legion of Honor, having been President of the Flora Council of that organization.

Treadwell Ketcham.

Treadwell Ketcham, a retired banker, and probably the wealthiest man in New Haven, Conn., died at his residence there yesterday, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Ketcham had been ill for four weeks with malarial fever. Because of his advanced age he was unable to recover from the attack, which, under ordinary circumstances, should not have proved fatal. He was born in Long Island, and for many years he was prominent in financial circles in New York. He was an American correspondent of George Peabody, the noted London financier and philanthropist. During the war Mr. Ketcham disposed of a vast amount of American bonds.

He retired in 1870, and has since resided in New Haven with a daughter, wife of the late Prof. Eaton of Yale University.

Edwin A. Kennedy.

Edwin A. Kennedy died yesterday morning at his home at 808 Halsey Street, after a sickness lasting over a year. Mr. Kennedy was an old resident at Williamsburg. He was a member of Abel Smith Post, G. A. R., and served several terms as Commander. He was a member of the Executive and Memorial Committees of the Grand

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
J.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 3157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

$1,780,000.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Dated April 1, 1884. Due April 1, 1934.
Interest payable in gold April 1st and October 1st at the Office of the Company, New York City.
AUTHORIZED ISSUE, $6,500,000.
OUTSTANDING 6%, $4,056,000.

The above amount outstanding is now to be increased by the further issue of $1,780,000, with interest reduced to five per cent. per annum, to retire an equal amount of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Seven Per Cent. bonds falling due July 1, 1897, now a prior lien on 286.40 miles of railroad (about $6,225 per mile,) after which these bonds become an absolute First Mortgage on a total of 487 20-100 miles. There are reserved $664,000 of these bonds to retire an equal amount of South Georgia and Florida Railroad Seven Per Cent. bonds, due 1899, on 58 30-100 miles. When these are thus retired this entire issue of $6,500,000 becomes an absolute First Mortgage on 545½ miles of railroad, including the extremely valuable terminal property in the heart of the City of Savannah, Ga., (of about 82 acres in extent,) about $12,000 per mile.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Atlantic & Gulf Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

This Company has made arrangements with the New York Security and Trust Company to pay at maturity, July 1, 1897, the Atlantic and Gulf Bonds, or to exchange therefor the six per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds reserved for this purpose, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage securing the same, dated April 1, 1884, and the following advertisement.

The interest upon the Bonds thus exchanged has been reduced to five per cent. per annum.

Savannah, Florida & Western Railway Co.,
By H. B. PLANT, President.
NEW YORK, May 7, 1897.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1897.

Referring to the above notice, holders of the Atlantic and Gulf Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 desiring to exchange the same for the Savannah, Florida and Western five per cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will have the privilege of doing so until June 1, 1897, upon payment of five per cent. of the amount of their bonds, provided they shall notify the New York Security and Trust Company prior to that date of their purpose to so exchange.

The undersigned are now prepared to purchase at par, adjusting interest, the Bonds of any holders who may desire to sell rather than exchange.

Arrangements will be made to have the new Bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange as soon as issued.

Circulars can be had on application.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
46 Wall Street.
Chas. T. Wing & Co.,
18 Wall Street.

OFFICE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
26 BROAD ST. NEW YORK, May 14th, 1897.

TO HOLDERS OF
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.
Prairie du Chien Division 8% Bonds

MATURING FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898.

The above described bonds will be received on a four per cent. basis at the office of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in the City of New York, in exchange for the Company's one-hundred-year General Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds at par. That is

One Prairie du Chien Division 8 per cent. bond at par is	$1,000.00
Interest accrued and accruing to Feb. 1, 1898:	
6 months from Feb. 1st to July 1st, 1897, at 8 per cent.	$33.33
7 months from July 1st, 1897, to Feb. 1st, 1898, at 4 per cent.	
less discount	22.80 56.13
One general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bond to mature May 1st, 1989, bearing interest from July 1st, 1897.	1,000.00
Difference payable to the holder of Prairie du Chien Division bonds in cash	$56.13

This offer to exchange will remain open until July 1st, and exchanges to be made as of that date.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular.

Jersey Central led all the rest of the Stock Exchange list yesterday. About 36,000 shares were traded in, only Chicago Gas anything like approaching it, the Jersey Central total being practically a dozen times as big as that of Sugar Trust, the usual leader. The other coal stocks were fairly active, Delaware and Hudson being traded in to the extent of about 10,000 shares, which is far above the stock's usual average. Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna each fell between one and two points, while Jersey Central's decline extended beyond four full points--there being in that stock, however, a fractional rally at the close, which made the net charge for the day show a loss of 3⅜ points.

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Nowhere appeared much doubt that long stock was being sold freely. This fact has been in evidence for a greater time than Wall Street generally has been willing to recognize. It is seldom that the Stock Exchange witnesses manipulation as skillful and effective as that which has been used in recent extensive marketing of long stock. Adroitness of unusual character is required to sell big blocks of stock and at the same time keep the average observer persuaded that only short contracts are being put out, even being able to keep the loan market so well in hand that floating stock available for borrowers could be kept continually at a premium. Certainly Wall Street has had no more skillful exhibition since the liquidation of the Cotton Oil pool, where stock was kept scarce and commanding a premium from 60 down to 16, the masterful manipulator in that Cotton Oil movement having recently been more or less prominent in the management of some Jersey Central stock market interests.

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Some Delaware and Hudson long stock seemed also to be coming out yesterday, but in no such proportion as in Jersey Central. It is the good fortune of the Delaware and Hudson Company to have its securities much better distributed among investors than are those of the Jersey Central, where one crowd of Wall Street financiers has held personal control ever since the last reorganization of the company. No sensational stories circulate about Delaware and Hudson, no suspicion of the accuracy of its official reports appearing anywhere. About the only bearish item as to Delaware and Hudson yesterday was that the company's earnings for the first three months of this year would show that the quarterly dividend was not earned--lacking over $100,000.

***

Chicago Gas gave a much better report of itself in yesterday's market than Wall Street generally had anticipated. Instead of a further decline, the stock scored an advance of about a point and held most of it. Were a faithful history to be written of some recent Wall Street exploits with the Illinois Legislature, neither Wall Street nor the Illinois Legislature would get much honor out of it. In Chicago Gas there is a larger short interest now than has been in that stock for a long time past, a short interest larger than in any other stock on the list. Short interests are not the best foundations for bull movements, perhaps, but when they get unwieldy, as in the present Chicago Gas situation, they serve as a handicap.

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All of the Granger railroad shares continue to show strength. Bear attacks on Burlington and on St. Paul accomplish little—recently they have accomplished nothing. Conservative advices from the West indicate that better earnings are ahead for the Granger properties generally.

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Government bonds were unchanged. There was a sale of $5,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 111.

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Net changes in stock quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

A. & T. H. t. r.	2	O. S. L., wh. issued	½
Chicago Gas	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Met. Traction	2		

Stocks Declined.

Bay State Gas	⅞	N. J. Central	3⅝
C. & Northwest	⅝	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	⅞
C., C. & St. L.	1	Nor. & West. pf.	1½
Del. & Hud.	1½	Pull. P. Car Co.	½
D., L. & W.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	¼
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Manhattan	½	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Nat. Lead	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s. 1	
Col. Mid. 6s, t. r.	1	South. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
H. & Tex. gen. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., H. V. & T. 5s, t. r.	1	L. & W. B. 5s	4½
Kan. P. con. t. r.	1	Mo. Pac. 1st con.	1½
L. V. of N. Y. 1st	1	N. P. Term. 1st	1¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $87,203,279; balances, $5,709,892; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $671,161.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½@ premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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The commercial paper market yesterday showed a considerable falling off in activity. Both supply and demand has been gradually shrinking for a week or more, and yesterday there was a noticeable decrease in the number of inquiries even for choice names. In both the time and call departments conditions remained unchanged.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weaker in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New York Central, ⅝, to 101½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 75½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 45⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 9⅛, and Atchison, ¼, to 10⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 55, Illinois Central at 95, Erie at 12½, and do first preferred at 29½. British consols declined ⅛, to 113⅛, for money, and 1-16, to 113⅝, for the account. The Bank of England lost £14,000 bullion on balance.

The weekly statement shows the following changes from the previous account: Total reserve increased £682,000, circulation decreased £224,000, bullion increased £458,240, other securities increased £603,000, other deposits increased £54,000, public deposits increased £1,305,000, notes reserve increased £700,000, Government securities increased £80,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 51.4 per cent., now stands at 51.37 per cent., as compared with a decline from 59.09 per cent. to 58.39 per cent. in the corresponding week one year ago. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes circulation decreased 27,575,000f, Treasury account current decreased 4,400,000f, gold on hand increased 11,650,000f, bills discounted decreased 54,345,000f, silver on hand increased 4,250,000f. Gold was quoted in Rome at 104.95; Buenos Ayres at 198.25, and in Lisbon at 48. American eagles quoted in London at 76s 5d, a decline of 1d. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 45c. The rate of discount was 1⅞ per cent.

BUCKET SHOP CONTRACTS.

New developments which may be sensational are likely soon to be disclosed in the Stock Exchange campaign to hold to responsibility any brokers who may have had bucket shop connections.

Clerks of one of the recently collapsed "discretionary pool" firms are said to have possessed themselves of evidence showing close relations which existed between the bucket shop proprietors and certain members of the New York Stock Exchange. One report has it that the connection in some instances was even consequential enough to be made the basis of a contract drawn by a conspicuous New York law firm, the contract containing provisions conflicting with Stock Exchange regulations. Some of this evidence may be submitted to the Grand Jury.

WHISKY TRUST ROMANCE.

The Wall Street news agency of Dow, Jones & Co. yesterday issued the following bulletin:

"There have been reports recently that Mr. George Woolsey had built, or was building, a large distillery at Vincennes and intended to make a fight against the Spirits Company.

"We are told by good authority that this report has been in circulation at intervals during the past year, and usually in about the same form. Mr. Woolsey's agents are understood to have been negotiating quite recently with reference to capital for the enterprise, indicating that the distillery is not yet built. The Spirits Company has offered to sell Mr. Woolsey one or more distilleries well located and well equipped in case he wished to begin the manufacture of spirits. There are plenty of distilleries in market. Their selling value has been considerably impaired by the lack of profits in the business, and bets are offered by American Spirits people that no large distilleries are erected for some time to come."

***

The foregoing statements are put out as an apparent official effort to offset the news printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday announcing new competition with the Whisky Trust. The new Woolsey distillery at Vincennes, Ind., is being built—is not a mere prospect. Mr. Woolsey himself is now in New York. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said yesterday that his new plant would be ready for operation in September, and that he would be able to turn out product equal to more than half of what all the trust properties are now making and selling, and he added that by adoption of modern machinery he could compete with the trust with large advantages in his favor, so far as the cost of production is concerned. It is believed that important interests in the spirits trade are interested in the new Woolsey enterprise, some of these being among the largest of the Whisky Trust's customers.

Mr. Woolsey yesterday, however, corroborated so much of the Dow-Jones statement as represents that "the spirits company has offered to sell Mr. Woolsey one or more distilleries, well located and well equipped, in case he wished to begin the manufacture of spirits."

Mr. Woolsey said that he had declined to buy any of the old trust distilleries, something over a dozen of which are now locked up and in charge of watchmen, fifteen out of the seventeen of the trust's distilleries being a fixed charge upon the property instead of yielding revenue.

Mr. Woolsey may be wicked, having so far built and unloaded three distilleries on the trust, but the new distillery at Vincennes is being built, and only a Whisky Trust romance disputes it.

WALL STREET TALK.

With characteristic persistence, Mr. Charles T. Yerkes is before the Illinois Legislature with another bill to allow the extension of his street railway franchises. Last Summer Chicago's financiers had an illustration of Mr. Yerkes's ability to squirm out of a tight place, and now he is evidently trying to give Illinois statesmen the same sort of an exhibition.

***

It is now settled that there will be no advance in coal prices in June, but that the output will continue to be restricted during that month. There is not quite as much to be heard in Wall Street regarding the widespread improvement in coal trade conditions which were so conspicuous a week or two ago.

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Sugar Trust stock was again neglected yesterday, only a little over 3,000 shares being traded in—less than in Tennessee Coal. Such inactivity is somewhat strange, particularly in view of Washington developments affecting the Sugar Trust, which will undoubtedly come in the near future.

***

London took the initiative in selling St. Paul yesterday, and the traders quickly fell in line. Some little selling was also done by commission houses. St. Paul's activity, however, was mostly confined to the morning hours, and the stock showed firmness in the face of all attacks.

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Justice Beach's decision yesterday affirming the Metropolitan Traction Company's right to operate the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines and to equip them with electric motive power was responsible for the advance in Metropolitan Traction and the decline in Manhattan. The buying of Metropolitan Traction was light, but the stock went up easily and scored a net gain of two points for the day. There has been a noticeable decrease in the number of bear tips on traction stock in the past two weeks. From certain quarters, however, there still come predictions of future developments to bring about a decline.

***

The rank and file of Wall Street seem to be just awakening to the fact that the defeat of the Chicago Gas consolidation bills at Springfield will in no wise impair the earnings of that company. Insiders have been pointing out that faot for weeks past, but up to the time of the vote on the bills Wall Street paid but little attention to it. Now, however, the strength of the stock is attracting attention, and the realization that no actual damage has been done is gaining ground.

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Stop orders in Leather Trust stock are hinted at for Philadelphia account.

ONE CHICAGO BULL.

Says The Chicago Evening Post in an article pointing out the existence of a general belief in better prices in the near future:

"Confidence in better times ahead was put into practical shape by a La Salle Street man, who has had over a quarter of a century's experience in Stock Exchange matters. Taking a dozen of the lower-priced securities quoted on the New York list, irrespective of prospects—except where the conditions were practically hopeless—he found that the average price of the lot would be $18.75 a share. At these prices he purchased 100 shares of each, his entire investment amounting to $22,500. None of the shares is dividend paying, and his only hope of the investment proving profitable lies in the prospect of better times bringing a corresponding appreciation in the market valuation of his stocks.

"'If any one or two of them sink to nothing—or three of them, for that matter,' he said, 'it will but wipe out $5,000 of my investment, whereas a 5 per cent. advance on the balance will almost cover that loss. But, on the other hand, all these stocks have, in my opinion, fallen about as low as they can fall, and any change at all must be a change for the better.'

"This instance is worthy of note as an illustration of the feeling which is gradually but surely taking hold of the stock market."

TROLLEY LINES IN EUROPE.

Mr. William A. Tucker of the Boston Stock Exchange, just returned from abroad, does not seem to be greatly impressed with the progress the foreigners have been making in the matter of electric street railway service. Mr. Tucker is largely interested in New England electric street railways, and naturally paid some attention to this matter while abroad. He says that he saw only one first-class trolley line—that in Genoa—and that he was very much disappointed in the operation of the much-vaunted European storage-battery system, as illustrated in Paris and Nice. On level stretches the cars propelled by this system scarcely move as rapidly as one can walk, while on average grades a man could almost pass them on his hands and knees. The system appears to be anything but the success claimed for it by the foreign newspapers.

ABNORMAL IRON PRICES.

The prices at which the contract for 20,000 tons of material for the Montreal bridge were taken is a revelation to railway managers, and will perhaps serve as a hint to take as much advantage of the phenomenal cheapness as circumstances will allow. These prices smash all previous records of low prices. It would be well, other things being equal, if the contemplated railroad structural work for this year could be contracted for at the rates named in the above contract. Despite predictions and appearances to the contrary, prices in iron and steel are still pointing downward. The trade has been so frequently surprised that it now awaits another surprise, but it may be of a very different sort. The momentum downward has been almost exhausted. Pig iron production is falling off. Pigeon-holed specifications and requirements are coming out. The iron and steel makers are desperate, and there is a latent spirit of organization which may leap into existence all of a sudden. Prices for structural material are $3 to $5 per ton below the normal, and a reaction is by no means improbable—Chicago Railway Review.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	67
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	70	72
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	130	140
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108¼	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	175	190
Third Avenue Railroad	100	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	104¾	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	85	92

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	74	76
Hoboken Ferry 5s	101½	104
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	62¾
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	140
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	93	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	78
*Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	217	217½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	248	252
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	59	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	96	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	110	110¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102¾	104
St. Paul Gas bonds	70	77
Standard Gas, New York	104	106
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	119	121
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	116
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	63	66
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	98	94½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	59	60
Crame' Shipyard stock	50	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	50	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	97
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	820	840
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	302	303
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	86	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	¾
Hudson River Telephone stock	68	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	45	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	139	142
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¼	16¼
Trow Directory pf.	35	38

*Ex interest.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60½c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 377,011.55 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,552,417
Exports in same period	13,021,350
Net exports	$11,468,933
Net imports, 1896	9,654,308
Net exports, 1895	14,216,314
Net exports, 1894	20,653,912
Net exports, 1893	51,493,581

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .50, 500 Brunswick at .08, 200 Chollar at .70, 100 Chrysolite at .11, 1,000 Comstock at .05, 1,200 Lacrosse at .09, and 200 Standard at 1.50.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$229,262,013
Gold reserve	145,729,820
Net silver	23,333,474
U. S. notes in the Treasury	32,555,269
Treasury notes of 1890	27,143,933
Total receipts, this day	852,368
Total receipts, this month	20,939,555
Total receipts, this year	801,536,741
Total expenditures, this day	1,067,000
Total expenditures, this month	21,598,000
Total expenditures, this year	335,361,882
Deposits in National banks	17,240,221
National bank notes received for redemption	505,616
Government receipts from internal revenue	482,887
Customs	828,071
Miscellaneous	88,189

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 20.—Trading was narrow and lacking in interest. The general tone of prices was soft. Montana was off from 122¾ to 121¾, selling at 122 in the last hour. Other Copper shares were neglected. Gold Coin lost ¼, to 4, on free selling, some 2,750 shares coming out in morning dealings. West End Street fell ⅞, to 75¾, rallying ¼. United States Oil sold, ex dividend, at 11⅛, equal to a recession of ¾. There was little else in the market calling for notice.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	212	213
Boston & Lowell	212	214
Boston & Maine	..	160
Boston & Providence	..	264
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	101	101¾
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	105
Fitchburg pf.	92½	93
Old Colony	177	177¼
West End	75½	75⅞
West End pf.	90⅝	92½
Oregon Short Line	15¾	16

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	2¾	3
Atlantic	19½	20
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	15½
Boston & Montana	122½	122½
Butte & Boston	17⅜	17⅝
Calumet & Hecla	370	372
Centennial	5⅞	6
Franklin	11	..
Gold Coin Mines	4	4¼
Kearsarge	15½	16
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	30	31
Pioneer, (gold)	3¾	3¾
Quincy	108	109
Santa Fe, (quicksilver)	11¾	12
Tamarack	122	124
Tamarack Junior	16	17
Tecumseh	1½	2¼
Wolverine	9½	9¾

Miscellaneous.

Lamson Cons. Store Service	20¾	21¼
Mexican Telephone	.75	1
New England Telephone	107	108
Philadelphia Company	18½	18¾
United States Oil	11	11¾
Westinghouse Electric	22	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	8¾	9⅛
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14¾	15¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The local market ruled dull and featureless throughout the day, trading being of a professional character and fluctuations in prices restricted to narrow limits. Reading was heavy in sympathy with the weakness of Jersey Central in the New York market. Lehigh Valley was dull and about steady. The Traction stocks were quiet and steady. The Storage Battery stocks were neglected. The remainder of the group were weak. Metropolitan advanced to 107 in the last few minutes on Justice Beach's decision in the Eighth Avenue case. The market closed quiet. Closing quotations for the leading issues:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	23¾	23⅞
N. P. Com. Ret.	12⅜	12⅝
N. P. Com. Ret. pf.	36⅞	36½
Pennsylvania	51⅞	52
Reading	8 15-16	9
Reading 1st pf.	19⅝	19⅞
Reading 2d pf.	11⅜	11⅞
St. Paul	73⅝	73⅞
Reading gen. 4s, t. c.	80½	..
El. & Peo. 4s	69⅝	69⅞
Metropolitan Traction	106⅝	107
Philadelphia Traction	99	99½
Baltimore Traction	19⅜	19½
Union Traction	9½	9⅝
Penn. H., L. & P.	13⅝	13⅝
Penn., H., L. & P. pf.	51	52
United Gas Improvement	72⅛	72¼
Electric Storage	17½	18
Electric Storage pf.	18½	20
Welsbach Light	39⅜	40½
Am. Railway Electric	5⅞	6
Marsden	9½	9⅝
Pittsburg C. Tra.	7⅝	8
Pittsburg C. Tra. pf.	37¼	..

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 20.—West Chicago still occupies the main attention of the brokers. The range was narrow, but the activity considerable. The friends of the cable roads have had their hopes revived by the appearance of new bills at Springfield, and the presence there of Mr. Yerkes lends color to the belief that something may yet be got. The varying fate of West Chicago to-day showed the interest taken in the legislation. The close was at 95⅞, a fraction below the opening, and the top figure was only 96⅝. Other stocks were neglected. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard Company	22⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Company	58½
Brewing and Malting Company	9
Brewing and Malting Company pf.	34
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company	37
Chicago Packing and Prov. Company pf.	48½
Chicago City Railway	212
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	138
Lake Street Elevated	12⅞
Int. Packing Company	22
Int. Packing Company pf.	41
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Company	9½
Mil. and Chicago Brewing Company pf.	33½
New York Biscuit Company	105½
North Chicago Street Railroad	212½
Street's W. S. Car Line	14
West Chicago Street Railroad	96½
Lake Street Elevated, trust certificates	10⅜

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Lincoln National	750
American Exchange	168	Manhattan	215
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	200
Butch. & Drovers'	140	Mechanics'	185
Central National	180	Mech. & Traders'	125
Chase National	400	Mercantile	170
Chatham	280	Merchants'	141
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Ex.	114
City	500	Metropolis	440
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Commerce	207	New Amsterdam	200
Continental	130	New York	230
Corn Exchange	238	New York County	680
East River	135	Ninth National	101
Fifth Avenue	3000	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Pacific	170
Fourth National	175	Park	210
Gallatin National	310	Peoples'	210
Garfield National	500	Phenix	105
German-American	110	Republic	150
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	193	Shoe & Leather	80
Hanover	323	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Third National	90
Importers & Traders	525	Tradesmen's	97
Irving	140	Western National	114
Leather Mfrs'	170		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10½	10½	10½	10½
5,740	Am. Sug. Refs.	113	113⅝	112¾	113⅝
20	Am. Tobacco	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
40	A., T. & S. F.	10½	10½	10½	10½
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½
6,720	Chicago Gas	79½	80⅝	79⅝	80¼
830	C., R. I. & P.	63¾	63¾	62⅞	63⅛
6,720	C., B. & Q.	74	74⅝	73½	74
10,880	C., M. & St. P.	73⅜	73⅝	73¼	73½
750	C., St. P., M. & O.	55⅞	56⅝	55⅜	56½
11,840	Cent. of N. J.	73	73	69½	69⅞
1,460	Del. & Hudson	103¾	103⅝	101¾	102½
210	Gen. Electric	29⅜	29½	29¼	29⅜
1,200	Louis. & Nash.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅛	44½
1,040	Manhattan	84½	84½	83⅜	84⅛
80	N. Y. Central	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,290	Phil. & Readg.	18	18⅛	17⅞	18
70	Pacific Mail	29¼	29½

THE NATIONAL BANKS

STATEMENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1897.

All National Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Republished in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 1,000.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,989,837.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		680.60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		950,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		100,937.50
Stocks, securities, etc		422,822.64
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		7,500.00
Due from National banks	$1,517,000.19	
Due from State banks and bankers	631,359.10	
Checks and other cash items	41,460.99	
Exchanges for Clearing House	179,685.31	
Notes of other National banks	25,914.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	109.94	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,529,040.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,341,918.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,195,000.00	
	5,065,958.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	42,750.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	86,160.00	
		8,190,397.53
		$20,499,868.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		389,516.30
National bank notes outstanding		770,000.00
Dividends unpaid		17,529.00
Due to other National banks	$10,646,847.00	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,903,168.02	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,219,306.02	
Demand certificates of deposit	46,009.77	
Certified checks	233,811.02	
Cashier's checks outstanding	156,080.53	
		17,205,223.05
		$20,499,868.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.
C. S. HUGHTON,
Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. BARBOUR,
CHAS. E. FLINT,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
} Directors.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$802,084.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		77.60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,763.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		208,028.13
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		13,444.48
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		201,016.58
Due from State banks and bankers		5,165.85
Checks and other cash items		39,490.27
Exchanges for Clearing House		137,874.93
Notes of other National banks		37.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,343.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$38,657.00	
Legal-tender notes	96,856.00	
	255,513.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		15,000.00
		$4,722,805.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	105,421.20
National bank notes outstanding	145,140.00
Due to other National banks	808,250.05
Due to State banks and bankers	445,383.77
Dividends unpaid	28.00
Individual deposits subject to check	2,891,645.20
Demand certificates of deposit	19,379.12
Certified checks	54,837.55
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,720.09
	$4,722,805.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, 1897.
W. C. KING,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN W. NIX,
S. B. DOWNES,
CHARLES F. MATTLAGE,
} Directors.

[No. 1161.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business 14th May, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,375,896.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		561.82
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,207,611.57
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		60,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		71,071.69
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		171,776.85
Due from State banks and bankers		10,157.43
Checks and other cash items		113,126.87
Exchanges for Clearing House		41,022.00
Notes of other National banks		3,911.73
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		688.70
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$567.285	
Legal-tender notes	114,552	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	250,000—	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	931,837.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	2,250.00	
	452.50	
	$4,099,689.51	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	888,853.52
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers	14,470.16
Individual deposits subject to check	3,207,981.36
Demand certificates of deposit	26,754.11
Certified checks	115,773.15
Cashier's checks outstanding	837.21
	$4,099,689.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of May, 1897.
JOHN SOWALL, Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y.

Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH PARK,
SAM'L F. JAYNE,
HOBART J. PARK,
} Directors.

[No. 1394.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Friday, May 14th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,076,006.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		42,593.18
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:		
4 per cent., 1907	$2,000,000	
4 per cent., 1907	1,000,000	
4 per cent., 1925	1,450,000	
5 per cent		4,450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand:		
4 per cent., 1907	$100,000	
4 per cent., 1925	50,000	
5 per cent		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		401,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,710,180.94
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		800,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		44,967.95
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,260,562.64
Due from State banks and bankers		445,021.41
Checks and other cash items		152,757.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,495,920.03
Notes of other National banks		3,910.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,131,370.49	
Legal tender notes	1,919,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	310,000.00	4,360,370.49
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		200,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		145,000.00
		$36,337,046.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	183,224.03
Dividends unpaid	85,000.00
Reserved for taxes of 1897	3,004,120.00
National bank notes outstanding	4,501,435.77
Due to other National banks	2,483,740.81
Due to State banks and bankers	16,727.50
Dividends unpaid	16,924,044.23
Individual deposits subject to check	250,070.09
Demand certificates of deposit	1,514,615.21
Certified checks	225,567.97
Cashier's checks outstanding	18
	$36,337,046.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.
J. J. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Kings County, certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. TERRY,
WM. P. DIXON,
DUMONT CLARKE,
} Directors.

[No. 891.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,427,915.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,035.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		589,077.01
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		980,030.31
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		205,340.60
Due from State banks and bankers		11,982.95
Checks and other cash items		2,083,854.54
Exchanges for Clearing House		14,155.00
Notes of other National banks		2,001.83
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$9,358,240.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,920,710.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,830,000.00	13,108,959.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		65,000.00
		$42,567,453.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	718,383.02
National bank notes outstanding	43,697.50
Due to other National banks	$11,120,294.28
Due to State banks and bankers	5,163,111.46
Dividends unpaid	475.00
Individual deposits subject to check	20,106,121.05
Demand certificates of deposit	134,422.34
Certified checks	627,299.84
Cashier's checks outstanding	123,698.87
	37,275,422.84
Liabilities other than those above stated, tax reserve	80,000.00
	$42,567,453.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.
WM. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed in New York.

Correct—Attest:
W. ROCKHILL POTTS,
AUGUST BELMONT,
RICHARD D'LAFIELD,
} Directors.

[No. 998.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,180,247.61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,867.48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		49,517.80
Stocks, securities, &c.		
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		13,665.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned		24,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		128,420.62
Due from State banks and bankers		10,188.59
Checks and other cash items		1,071.99
Exchanges for Clearing House		84,778.55
Notes of other National banks		652.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		688.70
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$237,934.96	
Legal-tender notes	61,979.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	880,000.00	699,913.96
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		272.75
		$2,553,536.10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	90,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,362.60
National bank notes outstanding	44,700.00
State bank notes outstanding	69,986.00
Due to other National banks	22,051.97
Due to State banks and bankers	12.00
Dividends unpaid	1,948,746.26
Individual deposits subject to check	14,793.22
Demand certificates of deposit	58,248.96
Certified checks	82.18
Cashier's checks outstanding	
	$2,553,536.10

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD H. PERKINS, Jr., President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.
C. E. DAVIDSON,
N. P., (T.) N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
EDWARD C. RICE,
H. C. HULBERT,
JAMES R. PLUM,
} Directors.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,639,440.57
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,513.86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		150,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		66,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,656,520.35
Due from State banks and bankers		59,182.71
Checks and other cash items		17,361.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,063,372.90
Notes of other National banks		51,980.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		590.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,360,500.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,320,853.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	5,640,000.00	10,321,353.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		14,000.00
		$37,298,564.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	655,673.01
National bank notes outstanding	40,940.00
State bank notes outstanding	5,082.00
Due to other National banks	9,480,942.48
Due to State banks and bankers	3,823,171.71
Dividends unpaid	4,411.00
Individual deposits subject to check	16,137,765.42
Demand certificates of deposit	222,125.00
Certified checks	314,313.01
Cashier's checks outstanding	299,840.76
	$37,290,564.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.
W. A. KENNY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN McANERNEY,
JOHN A. SULLIVAN,
J. P. McANERNEY,
} Directors.

[No. 1,231.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$24,626,002.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		7,905.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		60,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		79,603.10
Stocks, securities, &c.		984,961.01
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		500,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		26,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		251,928.22
Due from State banks and bankers		6,210.49
Checks and other cash items		10,478.07
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,763,405.69
Notes of other National banks		26,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		152.02
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$927,288.25	
Legal-tender notes	1,550,922.00	2,478,160.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$11,895,206.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	669,226.39
National bank notes outstanding	$92,908.00
State bank notes outstanding	1,654,931.13
Due to other National banks	563,768.50
Due to State banks and bankers	3,396.00
Dividends unpaid	4,451,681.26
Individual deposits subject to check	3,347.50
Demand certificates of deposit	1,562,921.73
Certified checks	183,027.33
Cashier's checks outstanding	
Total	$11,895,206.90

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. W. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.
H. L. BRAYNARD,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. D. TAPPEN,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
A. H. STEVENS,
} Directors.

[No. 1,250.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,870,186.01
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		208.47
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		140,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		721,709.79
Due from State banks and bankers		71,502.83
Checks and other cash items		91,334.57
Exchanges for Clearing House		910,147.07
Notes of other National banks		15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		452.80
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,317,850.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,012,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,330,000.00	3,659,885.50
Total		$15,076,837.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,089,941.13
Due to other National banks	2,570,364.25
Due to State banks and bankers	806,305.06
Dividends unpaid	2,919.45
Individual deposits subject to check	7,106,642.68
Demand certificates of deposit	27,744.79
Certified checks	239,330.65
Cashier's checks outstanding	234,529.45
Total	$15,076,837.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.
C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
C. M. PRATT,
HENRY HENTZ,
HENRY TALMADGE,
} Directors.

[No. 1290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,460,949.55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		26,875.00
Banking house		276,600.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		10,800.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		460,243.89
Due from State banks and bankers		36,002.62
Checks and other cash items		115,050.46
Exchanges for Clearing House		206,374.28
Notes of other National banks		2,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,270.12
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$518,109.50	
Legal tender notes	138,015.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	190,000.00	846,124.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
		$4,658,450.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	288,637.14
National bank notes outstanding	175,500.00
Due to other National banks	4,480.64
Due to State banks and bankers	46,896.04
Dividends unpaid	659.75
Individual deposits subject to check	3,863,180.90
Demand certificates of deposit	935.00
Certified checks	54,714.09
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,440.86
Total	$4,658,450.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.
WM. V. A. POE,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. FLEITMANN,
WM. H. OAKLEY,
H. B. STOKES,
} Directors.

[No. 4,855.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, May 14th, 1897:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$374,760.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		275.86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		18,044.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		4,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		94,041.70
Due from State banks and bankers		521.04
Checks and other cash items		2,030.95
Exchanges for Clearing House		21,405.54
Notes of other National banks		1,880.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		168.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$75,008.00	
Legal-tender notes	54,727.00	130,335.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		4,440.00
Total		$710,254.66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	32,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	559.84
National bank notes outstanding	44,270.00
Due to other National banks	15,950.54
Individual deposits subject to check	404,664.61
Demand certificates of deposit	7,347.82
Certified checks	6,061.85
Total	$710,254.66

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES F. JAMES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES F. JAMES, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.
ROBERT B. ALLING,
Notary Public 19, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
E. M. CUTLER,
PHILIP CARPENTER,
ELLIS H. ROBERTS,
} Directors.

[No. 4,898.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL UNION BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 14th, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,582,051.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		600,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		40,424.66
Premiums on U. S. bonds		476,384.45
Stocks, securities, etc.		
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		478,029.85
Due from State banks and bankers		69,094.35
Checks and other cash items		5,078.81
Exchanges for Clearing House		549,855.10
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		166.82
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,856,751.10	
Legal-tender notes	550,720.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	190,000.00	2,597,471.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r (5 per cent. of circulation)		27,000.00
Total		$13,425,557.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	85,874.20
National bank notes outstanding	540,000.00
Due to other National banks	2,880,395.62
Due to State banks and bankers	842,287.87
Individual deposits subject to check	6,796,093.00
Demand certificates of deposit	12,359.53
Certified checks	424,591.30
Cashier's checks outstanding	41,950.90
Total	$13,425,557.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. O. LEECH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. O. LEECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May, 1897.
D. NEVIUS,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. P. OLCOTT,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
JOS. C. HENDRIX,
} Directors.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
2d week May	921	921	921
From July 1	4,943,516	5,313,865	$109,274 5,577,988
CLEVE., LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week May	$24,452	$29,769	$20,971
From Jan. 1	420,943	485,845	401,510
EVANS. & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week May	$5,103	$5,195	$4,528
From July 1	239,181	275,587	258,915
EVANS. & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week May	$21,396	$19,462	$19,135
From July 1	936,844	1,075,694	$13,179
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
2d week May	$9,428	$8,899	$8,968
From Jan. 1	168,454	174,894	141,801
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
1st week May	$20,677	$19,946	$17,439
From July 1	1,165,764	1,200,020	1,078,190
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
2d week May	$18,054	$18,942	$14,453
From Jan. 1	343,672	343,672	289,431
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week May	$62,929	$58,708	$52,372
From Jan. 1	2,349,248	2,649,048	2,372,475
UNION RAILWAY OF NEW YORK for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	$111,194	$102,370	$82,340
Op. expenses	80,199	74,334	58,521
Net earnings	30,995	28,036	23,825
Other income	83	249	250
Total	31,078	28,285	24,075
Fixed charges	34,029	29,287	31,204
Deficit	2,951	1,002	7,129

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand, $1,294, and profit and loss, surplus, $298,350.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the new Lake Shore 3½ per cent. gold bonds will be ready for delivery about June 1.

The announcement is made that at a meeting of the holders of United States Trust Company certificates for Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to-day, about 85 per cent. of the holders of outstanding bonds being present in person or by proxy, the plan of reorganization and the settlement with the Northern Pacific Railroad was unanimously ratified.

The quarterly statement of the following banks will be found in another column: The Irving National Bank, Mechanics' National Bank, New York County National Bank, National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, National Bank, National Citizens' Bank, Seventh National Bank, Importers and Traders' Bank, National Bank of the Republic, Bank of New York, N. B. A., Franklin National Bank, the Gallatin National Exchange National Bank, the Sixth National Bank, and the Sixth National Bank.

To Nominate a Ticket.

R. A. Fairbairn, C. E. Chapman, G. M. Kirkner, C. L. Brodt, E. Y. Nelson, Marcus Helm, and C. K. Coullard were yesterday elected by the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange a committee to nominate officers and Directors for the ensuing year. The election will be on June 14.

Floyd J. Adams Appointed Clerk.

Police Justice Kramer yesterday appointed Floyd J. Adams as a clerk in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg. Mr. Adams was Secretary of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Committee.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THOMAS P. GRAHAM AND OTHERS.—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday for $16,294 against Thomas P. Graham, Frederick E. Tewes, W. H. Smith, and Archibald Graham, Jr., in favor of the North Side Bank of Brooklyn.

THE PETROLIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The attachment for $6,400 obtained by Charles L. Martin on May 12 against the Petrolia Manufacturing Company of 24 Grove Street, has been vacated and the suit discontinued. The business of the company goes on as usual.

THE ENDRICK WOOLEN COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment against the Endrick Woolen Company of Great Barrington, Mass., which filed an assignment here on Wednesday from Horwitz & Hershfield for $10,188 in favor of S. Rawitser & Co. It was served on the company's commission merchant here.

THOMAS W. KILGANNON.—Edmund W. Wakelee has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Thomas W. Kilgannon, who formerly kept a liquor saloon at 653 First Avenue, on the application of the New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company. He turned the saloon over to his wife in November last, and he is now barkeeper for her.

THE CHARLES JACQUES CLOCK COMPANY.—Albert C. Wall, receiver of the Charles Jacques Clock Company of 22 Cortlandt Street, has filed his accounts, showing receipts of $88,099 and expenditures $13,336. He has paid $20,312, which is 75 per cent. of the claims, who proved claims of $27,065. There is a balance on hand of $4,440, and a few assets still unsold.

THE SPORTSMAN'S MAGAZINE COMPANY.—The Sportsman's Magazine Company, publisher of The Sportsman's Magazine, 377 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Arthur M. Sanders. The company was incorporated under New York State laws on Oct. 8, 1896, with a capital stock of $1,000, but a much larger sum was put into the enterprise. Harry C. Palmer is President. The company had its mechanical work done outside, and the first number was issued in October last. Debts were about coming due which the company could not meet, and it was deemed best to make an assignment. Mr. Sanders said that he could not tell at present the amount of the assets or liabilities, but the latter are not large, and the assignment was made to preserve all the assets for the creditors. A bill of sale for $750 has been given to W. J. Bruff of accounts due from a news company.

Out of Town.

MORGAN ROTCH.—Morgan Rotch, President of the Howland, Rotch, and New Bedford mill corporations, in New Bedford, Mass., which are in the hands of receivers, and one of the receivers, has assigned. Attorney General Knowlton is the assignee. There is no statement.

HENRY A. HOLCOMB.—Deputy Sheriff Weeden has attached the property of Henry A. Holcomb, a Director of the Columbia and Bennett Mills of New Bedford, Mass., at the time of the disclosures, in the sum of $25,000 in the interests of the Beverly Savings Bank, also for $10,000 in the interests of the Citizens' National Bank of New Bedford. Both attachments are in the course of actions of contract, and both writs are from the office of Knowlton & Perry.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Globe Manufacturing Company of Lynn, Mass., has made an assignment to Junius Beebe of the Lucius Beebe Company, for the benefit of creditors. The creditors are chiefly Boston parties. Liabilities are not known. The company manufactures leather coats and vests, butchers' frocks, sporting jackets, &c. John D. Wentworth is proprietor.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed May 20. The first name is that of the debtor:

BAUER, William—The H. B. Claflin Company	$143
BROKHAHUE, Edward H.—American Lithographic Company	43
BRUCKNER, William H. and Theodore W.—The Cook & Bernheimer Company	182
BROWN, David—F. J. Danforth, by guardian	509
BREWSTER, James B.—R. V. Bonnell	263
BERCOWITZ, Hyman, and Frederick Gessert—Charles A. Wimpfheimer and another	642
BAKER, Townsend D., attorney—Charles R. Lewis	1,137
BLANC, Elizabeth L.—M. S. Rohman	148
BIHLER, Sophia, and Jacob Nusbaum—H. M. Robertson and another	244
BRODY, Barnett—H. Stoll	167
BRILKOWITZ, Marcus, and Isidor Rosenstover—C. S. Loder	162
BORDEN, Bertha C.—Martha Close	497
BOHM, Rudolph—Mary Fry, (two judgments); defendant	9,655
CHURCHILL, James S.—W. Lauden	182
CURTIS, Maurice B.—J. Diedrich	161
CALLESON, Christian—S. Irvine	55
COOGAN, Matthew—Department of Buildings of New York (two judgments)	535
COLE, Henrietta A.—J. Schwartz	104
CAPONIGRI, Pasquale—P. Altieri and another	1,172
COHN, Albert L.—M. S. Rohman	286
CORPORATION OF PAUL GRENING—Welsbach Gas Lamp

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Sales by Brokers and Auction Room Dealings.

Charles Buermann & Co. have sold for Joseph Kugler, to John Luhrs, for $18,500, the four-story front and rear buildings 90 Columbia Street, 25 by 100.

Alexander Wilson has sold for P. J. Steiner, to Mrs. Mary McWalters, two lots on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 375 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

Wilmerding & Field, with Barnes & Weinstein, have sold for Alfred N. Beadleston and William L. Skidmore, trustees, four lots, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Henry Hilton, to T. M. Hall, six lots, northwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

Harris & Albert Sokalski have sold for Moses Lubelski, to Julius Schweitzer, the new six-story tenement 244 Monroe Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

Borgstede & Klenke have sold for J. Henry Borgstede the four-story brick tenement, southeast corner of Avenue A and Eighty-first Street, 25 by 78.

Stewart & Smith have sold the four-and-a-half-story brick and stone dwelling 303 West Ninety-first Street, 25 by 60

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in partition, to William P. Kirk, for $12,000, the five-story English basement brownstone-front dwelling 224 East Fourteenth Street, 16 by 103.3.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Rebecca Childs, for $21,816, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 1,903 Lexington Avenue, 22.1¼ by 99 by 19.11 by 37.4 by 2.1¾ by 61.8.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Frank H. Keeler, for $26,000, the two five-story brick flats 303 and 305 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to James P. Paulding, for $33,020, the five-story brick dwelling 10 West Tenth Street, 26 by 92.3.

Hall J. How & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to A. C. Bachman, for $106,809, the four five-story brick flats 1,369 to 1,375 Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 20.11½ by 99.11, three-story frame building, with one-story frame building at rear. Due on judgment, $8,051.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Paul, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, Lot 263 on map of village of Melrose South, 50 by 118.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,446.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 44 East Sixtieth Street, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 95; Isaac Rosenwald of 44 East Sixtieth Street, owner; Leo Hauser of 128 East Fifty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Manhattan Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, for a five-story brick and stone flat, with stores, 50 by 90.10; Edith A. Hoffter of 130 East Eighty-sixth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $120,000.

Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 65 by 95.8; John Zinn of 210 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $300,000.

No. 24 Forsyth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 31 by 88.8; Kidansky & Fine of 309 Henry Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Beach Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 47.4; Diedrich Fadden of 979 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; H. Horenburger of 802 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

Verio Avenue, east side, 210.2 feet north of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 33; Margaret Edwards, owner; George Raynor of Yonkers, architect; cost, $2,080.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of Merrill Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 40; Anton Nilson of 1,437 Minford Place, owner; Andrew Ebsen of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $3,500.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 42; H. B. Roach of 1,241 Tinton Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Evelyn H. White of 616 Eagle Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Ninth Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone tenement, with store; estate of James Brooks of 373 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; William Biehl of 30 East Fourteenth Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 33 West Fifty-first Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Julia M. Cary of 33 West Fifty-first Street, owner; John H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 170 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story brick building, saloon, meeting and dining rooms; John Kress Brewing Company of 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 1,534 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Michael L. Begley of 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Thomas J. Sheridan of 159 East Ninetieth Street, architect; cost, $700.

No. 103 to 109 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a two-story brick factory with extension; John Schuback of 101 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Ferdon & Ellicott of 1,235 Broadway, architects; cost, $50.

No. 617 Courtlandt Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Hasbrook Du Bois, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $2,500.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.—The Board of Street Opening and Improvement will meet in the Mayor's office at 11 A. M. today to dispose of general business.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS.—Offices of Commissioners, 90 and 92 West Broadway. East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, from Boston Road to Prospect Avenue, June 14, 10 A. M.; Clay Avenue, from Webster Avenue to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, from Lind Avenue to Jerome Avenue, June 14, 10 A. M.; Mount Hope Place, from Jerome Avenue to Anthony Avenue, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; Kirk Place, from Morris to Ryer Avenue, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; Sheridan Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, June 14, 11 A. M.; Belmont Street, from Jerome Avenue to Morris Avenue, June 14, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, from the Concourse to Sheridan Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, from the Grand Boulevard to Anthony Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, from Mott Avenue to East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, June 10, 10 A. M.; Eastbourn Avenue, from Belmont Street to the Concourse, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; Wendover Avenue, from Third Avenue to the western line of Crotona Park, May 31, 10:30 A. M.; Timpson Place, from St. Joseph's Street to Whitlock Avenue, May 31, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, from Monroe Avenue to Tremont Avenue, May 31, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, from Boston Road to Prospect Avenue, May 31, 10 A. M.; Ryer Avenue, from Burnside Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, May 31, 10 A. M.; Tiebout Street, from East One Hundred and Eightieth Street to Fordham Road, June 9, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, from Sedgwick Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the Harlem River, June 9, 10 A. M.; Concord Avenue, from East One Hundred and Forty-first Street to Kelly Street, June 9, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, from Jerome Avenue to Anthony Avenue, June 9, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse, June 8, 11 A. M.; East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, between King's Bridge Road and Amsterdam Avenue, June 8, 10 A. M.; Sherman Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; St. John's Avenue, from Prospect Avenue to Timpson Place, June 12, 10:30 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, from Creston Avenue to Webster Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, from the Concourse to Morris Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.; Dongan Street, from Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, June 12, 10 A. M.; East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, from Vanderbilt Avenue, East, to Washington Avenue, June 12, 10 A. M.

APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.—Corporation Counsel Scott will apply in Part III. Special Term of the Supreme Court to-day for the appointment of Commissioners in the following proceedings: Creston Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Minerva Place; Third Avenue, from a point 223.91 feet northerly of East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Teasdale Avenue; Fairmount Place, from Crotona Avenue to the Southern Boulevard; Walton Street, from Webster Avenue to Marion Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, from Cedar Avenue to the bulkhead line of the Harlem River; Walton Avenue, from Tremont Avenue to Fordham Road; East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, from Jerome Avenue to Morris Avenue; Clifford Place, from Jerome Avenue to Walton Avenue; East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, from Weeks Street to the Grand Boulevard.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED. — East Two Hundred and Third Street, hearings for ten days after June 4, report to be made June 25; Knox Street, from Mount Vernon Avenue to Verio Avenue, hearings for ten days after June 3, report to be made June 25; Jennings Street, from Stebbins Avenue to West Farms Road, hearings for ten days after June 3, report to be made June 25; Cheever Place, from Mott Avenue to Gerard Avenue, hearings ten days after June 1, report to be made June 25; Bridge Road, from One Hundred and Seventy-third Street to Eleventh Avenue, hearings ten days after June 1, report to be made June 25.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 20.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; Reginald H. Arnold, referee, to Catharine C. Hill.....

BROADWAY, 585 and 587, w s, and 154 and 156 Mercer St; John S. Ames and others to John Weil and another.....

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 125 ft n of Freeman St, 20x100; Donald Ferguson and wife to Edward Loschner and wife.....

COLUMBUS AV, 163, 25x100; John Vale and wife to Minnie Bendheim and another.....

ESSEX ST, e s, between Hester and Grand Sts, Lot 1,436, map of 16 lots for Thomas Wm. Eyck, 20x100; Jacob Levy and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld.....

HOUSTON ST, s s, 58.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 25x75; Andrew Kuhner and others to Magdalena Kuhner and another.....

KINGS BRIDGE ROAD, s e s, 125 ft s w of Hawthorne St, 50x298.6x irregular; Annie E. Brown to Max Marx.....

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 55.8 ft s of 95th St, 19.6x65; May Wallerstein to Annie Berger .....

LOT 58, Block A, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Pauline Wienecke .....

LOTS 175 and 180, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Edward Bergen.....

MADISON AV, s w corner of 18th St, 15.8x78; Agnes M. Mott to Marian G. Pish.....

MADISON AV, s w corner of 100th St, 100.11x136.9; William F. Nisbet and wife to Isaac Mayer .....

MOTT AV, s w corner of 146th St, 199.11 ft to 144th St, 181.2 to Walton Av, x n 139.2 to 146th St, x e 171.6; Ephraim C. Gates to Bradley L. Eaton.....

PARK AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 110th St, runs w 100, n 25, e 100 to avenue, s n; Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees, to John Riexinger.....

PARK AV, 1,642, 25.5x90; John Riexinger to Ella Schumann.....

PLOT at corner of block between 97th and 98th Sts, at w s of old, or former Bloomingdale Road, runs e to centre road x's w 51.1x w x n e; Autolpsetn E. Wood to Henry Mailbrunn.....

SEXTON AV, w s, 150 ft s of Jefferson 50x100, "Edenwald"; John H. Eden and wife to Elizabeth Owens and another.....

SIMPSON ST, e s, 247.11 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Thomas Walsh to Anette A. Olsen .....

WOODY CREST AV, e s, 125 ft s of 164th St, 37.6x100; William G. Ver Planck and wife to Louis Hoffman.....

VYSE AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of Charlotte Place, 25x100; Joseph Krenkek and wife to Niels Toelberg.....

WEST ST, n w s, 75 ft s of 51st St, 24.5x75; Elora R. Sonneberg to Jacob Rabiner .....

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Sonneberg to Jacob Rabiner .....

4TH ST, 65 and 67 East, 50x100; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Laemmlein Buttenweiser and another.....

4TH ST, 65 and 67 East, 50x100; Hermann Hirsuns and wife to Julius Dreyfus.....

6TH AV, 130; also 6th Av, 123, e s, 23.1 ft s of 10th St, 23x78.6; 6th Av, 126; Solomon Sayles and wife to Charles A. Hess .....

SAME PROPERTY; Charles A. Hess, as assignee, to John J. Harrington.....

6TH AV, 130, 23.1x75; Solomon Sayles and wife to John J. Harrington.....

7TH ST, s n, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 25x114; Wakefield Ottelia Kitchelt to Mary K. Malcolm .....

8TH AV, s e corner of 18th St, 26.4x irregular, 18th St, n s, 249.4 ft e of 8th Av, 50.7x92; George L. Rives, referee, to Oscar Mayer .....

9TH AV, n e corner of 21st St, 24.8x60; Kate M. L. Gillies and others to E. H. Cushman .....

SAME PROPERTY; Rachel C. Tilburn, individually, and others, trustees, to same .....

11TH AV, n e corner of 20th St, 49x75; Frank O. Herring and another, executors, to Thomas C. Patterson .....

17TH ST, 58 East, 21.4x94.9x21.5x94.9; Laura B. James to Mayer S. Auerbach.

SAME PROPERTY; Henry E. Mead to same .....

SAME PROPERTY; Prescott H. Butler and another, trustees, to same, ½ part .....

18TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92; Martha B. Herbert to Matilda L. Bedford, one-half part .....

21ST ST, 30 and 32 East; James G. Power and wife to Edmund Cohn.....

21ST ST, 337 West; Nicholas J. Hughes to Letitia Hughes .....

39TH ST, 52 West, 20x98.9; Fannie B. Nattress to Edwin W. P. Glasscoe.....

SAME PROPERTY; Nellie Y. Taylor to same .....

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Yale and wife to same .....

8TH AV, s e corner of 18th St, 26.4x irregular; 18th St, n s, 249.4 ft e of 8th Av, 50.7x92; Oscar Mayer and wife to Colonial Brewery .....

22D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; 22d St, 14 West, 27x98.9; the First National Bank of Mount Kisco, N. Y., to F. B. Lord, one-half part.....

30TH ST, n s, 207.2 ft e of 5th Av, 21.5 x85; Wilbr McBride, referee, to Francesco Bianchi Quay.....

45TH ST, 59 and 61 West; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Rosalie L. Rafalsky .....

46TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; John Fath and wife to Henry Fath and another .....

52D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25.7x100.5; Ruth A. Wallace and another to Peter J. Hester .....

57TH ST, n s, 59 ft w of Park Av, 20x Mary R. Lewis to Samuel K. Lyon .....

60TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 49.11x100.5; Henry Strunck and wife to Henry Strunck, jr.....

77TH ST, 140 West; David E. Oppenheimer and others to Caroline B. Post...

81ST ST, 143 West; Albert A. Levi and others to Daniel H. Friedman.....

81ST ST, s s, 152 ft w of 2d Av, 25.11x102.2; Henry Schloendorff and others, executors, to Henry Gerken.....

83D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av; Samuel Deutsch to Jacob Pizer, ½ part.....

100TH ST, s s, 263.3 ft w of 4th Av, 124.7x irregular; Martha A. Aborn to William F. Nichol, ½ part.....

104TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Louis J. Zimmerman to Caroline W. L. Weinstock, ½ part.....

106TH ST, s s, 104.8 ft e of Boulevard, 25x109.11; Jennie M. Tompkins to James S. McQuillen.....

SAME PROPERTY; Mary T. Cockcroft and another to Jennie M. Tompkins.....

106TH ST, s s, 79.8 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; R. Augustus Polhemus to Frederick W. Meyer.....

106TH ST, s s, 129.8 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; William J. Barr and another, executors, to Frederick W. Meyer.....

110TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.10; William H. Blain, referee, to Louis Lesc.....

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x110x36.4x126.8; Thomas Taft and wife to Louis Lese .....

120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x81.6; also parcel adjoining on South line in centre of Harlem Creek; Florine N. Bookman and another to Jacob Bookman, part.....

124TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Annie Berger to May Wallerstein .....

138TH ST, n s, 573 ft e of 12th Av, 375 ft to 12th Av x n to centre line of 139th St x e 350± s 30 to the s side 139th St x e 25± s 100± 12th Av s corner of 138th St, 99.11x250; Joseph E. Weld to the New York Investment and Improvement Company .....

144TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of North 3d Av, 75x100; Richmond B. Elliott, as executor, to William C. Beeling.....

169TH ST, s e corner of Webster Av, 39.4x 24.2x2 3x30.11; A. N. Morris and others to the John Eichler Brewing Company.....

213TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, runs s 230 ft to centre of 212th St, x w 225± to centre of 10th Av x n 260 ft to centre of 213th St, x e 225± s —; Daniel B. Freedman to Leo G. Rosenblatt and another..

Recorded Leases.

BERKMAN, Abian S., to John Lally; 2d Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 121st St, 20x53.11, 10 years.....

SAME to same; 2d Av, n w corner of 121st St, 25.11x53.11, 10 years.....

CAGLIOSTRO, Antonio, to Rosina Caporale; 148 Mulberry St, 2 years.....

CONNORS, John, to Louis Darr and another; 121 Edgecombe Av, 3 years.....

HALL, Lillie, to Vincenzo Petrino; 136 Sullivan St, 4 1-12 years.....

LABRIOLA, Giuseppe, to Nicola Pascale; 85 Mulberry St, 3 years.....

McDONALD, Ellen, to Frank J. Sullivan and another; 211 10th Av, 2 years.....

MOORE, James B., and another to James Brady and another; 276 10th Av, 5 years

NEWSCHAFER, William H., to John R. Ernst and another; 218 to 222 East 44th St, 5 years.....

WENDEL, Mary, and others to Theobald Kohler; 650 10th Av, 5 years.....

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLIGIER, Mary, to William F. Holding; w s of Bathgate Av, 125 ft n of 172d St, 3 years.....

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to Prescott H. Butler and another, trustees of Helen E. Mead and Laura B. James estate; 58 East 11th St, 3 years.....

BENDHEIM, Minnie, and Fannie Schuster, to John Yule; 991 Columbus Av, 3 years.....

BERGEN, Edward, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 178 and 180, map of Van Nest Park 24th Ward, 5 years.....

BIANCHI, Francesco, to Laura d'O. Roosevelt, as guardian, &c.; n s of 30th St, 207.2 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.....

BIXBY, Francis M., and wife to Frederick W. Fisher; n s of 118th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....

BROTHERTON, William, and wife to Amelia A. Thorn; w s of Fort Independence St, plot 69, map of lands of William O. Giles, &c., 3 years.....

BUSCHER, Joseph and Louise, to Lizzie Schmidt, as administratrix, &c., of Fanny Behringer, deceased; n e s of 14th St, 145 ft s e of 1st Av, 1 year.....

CLARK, Eliza C., to Judson S. Todd; s w corner of 96th St and 1st Av, demand..

COFFIN, Edmund G. Powers; 30 and 32 East 21st St, 1 year.....

DAY, Walter L., and wife to Sidney E. Morse, as executor of Richard C. Morse, deceased; n s of 142d St, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year.....

DREYFUS, Julius, to Hermann Bruns; n s of 4th St, 192.5 ft n e of the Bowery, 1 year.....

ELY, Arthur H., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 37 to 41 East 18th St, 3 years.

EMMING, Charles A., and Louis Veiter to John F. Clancy and Joseph W. Hennessy; 791 8th Av, store, &c., leasehold, notes.....

FITZSIMMONS, John J., to Elizabeth Wright; e s of Eagle Av, 387.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years.....

FREEMAN, Daniel B., to Albert A. Levi and Leo G. Rosenblatt; 143 West 51st St, 3 years.....

FRIESS, Louis G., to William G. Ver Planck; e s of Woody Crest Av, 125 ft s of 164th St, 3 years.....

GARDNER, Minnie E., to Mary L. Candee; n s of 164th St, 195.1 ft w of Morris Av, demand.....

GERKEN, Henry, to Henry G. Schloendorff and others, executors of Ernest C. Korner, deceased; s s of 81st St, 152 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.....

GILBERT, Helene and John, to Alphons Hessler and Herman Lamprecht; n s of 54th St, 300 ft of 11th Av, 3 years.....

GLASCOE, Edwin W. P., and wife to Albert Raskel; s s of 39th St, 245 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years.....

HERING, Henry G., jr., to same; s s of 52d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year

HOLDING, Henry, and wife to John S. Sutphen, executor, &c., of Cephise L. Slawson, deceased; w s of 3d Av, 208 ft s of Magdalena Kuhner and another, and 113.2 ft n of 170th St, 3 years.....

KUHNER, Magdalena, (widow,) to Harris D. Colt, as trustee of Marie L. Cameron, deceased; s s of Houston St, 58.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 2 years.....

LA CROSSE, Ina, to William E. Thorn; 168 West 47th St, 1½ months.....

LESE, Louis, to New York Security and Trust Company; n s of 110th St, 80 ft w of Park Av, 1 year.....

SAME to same; n s of 110th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.....

LEVI, Albert A., and Leo G. Rosenblatt and wives to Henry Wallace; 143 West 81st St, 3 years.....

LEVY, Abrahams, and Matilda W. Werner; s s of 72d St, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.

LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag; n w corner of Central Park West and 86th St, 1 year.....

LYON, Samuel K., to William A. Butler and another, trustees of Margaret W. Duychinck, deceased; 45 East 57th St, 3 years.....

MALCOLM, Mary K., to Ottelia Kitchelt; s s of 7th St or Av, 130 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, 2 years.....

MALLACH, Joseph, Joseph Mallon, and wife to Henry M. Baird, jr.; w s of Creston Av, 219.10 ft n of Wellesley St, 2 years.....

MARX, Moses, Annie E. Brown; e s of King's Bridge Road, 125 ft s w of Hawthorne St, 8 years.....

MAYER, Isaac, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s e corner of Madison Av and 100th St, 1 year.....

McGUIRE, Thomas J., and wife to William H. Williams and another, trustees of Margaretta M. Paul; w s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft s of 132d St, 3 years.

McQUILLEN, James S. to Jennie M. Tompkins; s s of 106th St, 104.8 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year.....

MEYER, Frederick W., to William P. Dixon and another, executors, &c., of Hannah E. Dixon; s s of 106th St, 129.8 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years.....

NEIMAN, Morris, and wife to Morris F. Westheim; 64 Pitt St, 1 year.....

NEWMAN, Sarah C., to Edward Wanty; 29th St, n s, 121 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year.

NOBLE, James, and Frederick Gauss and wives to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of Lexington Av and 98th St, 1 year.....

O'DONNELL, Mary F., to the United States Trust Company of New York; 623 2d Av, 2 years.....

O'DONNELL, Anette A., to Hugh McCreery; e s of Simpson St, 247.11 ft n of Home St, 1 year .....

SAME to same; Lot 737, map of Section C, Wyse estate, 1 year.....

PATTERSON, Thomas G., and wife to Frank O. Herring and another, trustees, &c., of Caroline S. Herring, deceased; n e corner of 11th Av and 20th St, 49x75, 1 year.....

RAFALSKY, Rosalie L., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 59 and 61 West 45th St, 1 year.....

SULLIVAN, Dennis, to Citizens' Savings Bank, New York; 359 Cherry Street, 1 year.....

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, IN City of New York, to David Buehner and Isidor Stern; n w corner of 5th Av and 125th St, &c., secures bonds, 10 years..

TOELBERG, Niels, to Joseph Krenek and wife; s e s of Vyse Av, 75 ft s w of Charlotte Place, ½ of 1 year.....

TOELBERG, Niels and Marie, to Anna J. Wood; e s of Vyse St, or Av, 75 ft s of Jennings St, installments.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARCHER, Gilbert F., administrator of Susan A. Archer, to Frank V. Archer..

BAYLIES, Walter C., to Cornelia P. Lowell .....

BRENNEMAN, Mary, as trustee, to Lillie or Elise Neuhaus .....

BRENNEMAN, Mary, as trustee for Lillie and Marion Neuhaus, to Lillie Neuhaus...Nom.

BUSHMANN, Henry, to Maurice Rapp...Nominal.

DINSDORF, Katie, executrix of John Nagel, to Anna M. Becker, two judgments .....

SAME to Samuel and Jacob Kahn, of Philadelphia .....

HALL, William H., to Charles E. Hall....

JACOBSON, Terence, to Bendet Isaacs and others, executors and trustees of Meyer Isaacs .....

JONAS, Leopold, to Mary Clarkson.....Nominal.

MACLAY, Georgie, to Archibald M. Maclay, as trustee, &c.....

MENDELS, Joseph, and wife, executors, &c., of Miriam David, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee .....Nominal

SHAW, D. McLean, to John A. Fox.....

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY to Charles A. Peabody, jr.....

SAME to Arago J. Guck.....

SAME to Cordelia Friedman.....

SAME to the trustees of the estate, &c., of the Diocesan Convention of New York .....

WALTON, William N., and Alfred L., as trustees to George J. and Helen M. Gould, as guardians of Frank J. Gould.

WELSH, S. Charles, executor of Elizabeth Welsh, to S. Charles Welsh, as trustee for Ethel H. Tweddle, &c. .....

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, n s, 19.11 ft e of Thompson St, 20.2 x49.10x20.2x50; also Broome St, n e corner of Thompson St, 20x50; William H. Rosenstreter against William Husemeyer and others, (partition.)

LENOX AV, 71; same against Henrietta K. White, (same action.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 113th St, 105.6 x91.6x90x30; Department of Buildings against Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins, (violation of building laws.)

14TH ST, s s, 200.1 ft w of 3d Av, 62.5x116.6x 62.6x116.6; 13th St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 21x 90; 9th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6x23.4; Katie Thiess against Alice M. Thiess, (partition.)

103D ST, 109 and 111 West; Cornelius J. Donovan against Henry Junge and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 30x99.11; Gerald R. Brown, as executor, &c., of Emma T. Murray, deceased, against Catherine M. Carlin and others, (two actions to foreclose mortgage.)

149TH ST, s s, 275.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 106.6; David Stevenson Brewing Company against John Paffaele, and Francesca Avallone, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, entire front from 142d to 143d St, 200x35; Bradley & Currier Company against Charles F. Rogers, owner and contractor .....

SAME PROPERTY; M. Harrison & Son against same.....

HARRISON AV, e s, 240 ft n of Tremont Av, 25x100; Nielsen Brothers against James Pringle, owner; H. D. Gruvait, contractor.....

MADISON ST, 402; Peter Callan against James Phelan, owner and contractor.....

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x irregular; Otto J. Kraus against John McGavock and Morris Mandelstein, owners and contractors.....

48TH ST, 120 West; John Shelly and others against Caroline A. Cabot, owner; William H. Prague, contractor.....

138TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 39x 100.11; Adelbert S. Nichols against Muller & Kraus, owners and contractors....

Order under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

74TH ST, n e corner of Riverside Drive, 29x100; 75th St, s e corner of Riverside Drive, 35x100; 75th St, s s, 83.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 38x100; 74th St, n s, 28.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100; Riverside Drive, e s, 104 ft n of 74th St, 22.2x100; 75th St, n s, 58 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25.11x100; Albert A. Cryer on Harvey Murdock to McMann & Taylor

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, May 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—30—Solomon vs. Garvin Machine Company. 36—Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 48—Westinghouse Air Brake Company vs. Great Northern Railway Company. 51—Conley vs. Marum. 52—American Box Machine Company vs. Bird.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—2—Lairds Trust Company vs. Jarvis. 3—Same vs. Conklin. 4—United States vs. Duckerhoff.

Writs of Error.—1—Girard Life Insurance vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M.

Motion Calendar—Adjourned Cases.—1—Cragg vs. A. G. Spalding & Brothers. 2—Follwell vs. Tribune Association. 3—Same vs. same. 4—Saxlehner vs. Nielson. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Spencer vs. Cashier and Champion Mining Company. 7—Welsbach Light Company vs. New Incandescent Gas Light Company. 8—Same vs. same. 9—Fuller vs. Underwood. 10—Leiter vs. Ronaldo. 11—Saxlehner vs. Graef.

Cases Noticed.—12—National Bank of Commerce vs. Vandervoer. 13—Saxlehner vs. Graef. 14—Reynear Company vs. Evans. 15—Menzenhauer vs. Phonoharp Company. 16—McEwan Brothers Company vs. McEwan. 17—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company. 18—United States vs. Hepburn.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motions.—1—Seagrist vs. Seagrist. 2—Gouge vs. Gouge. 3—Potter vs. Rockefeller. 4—Messiter vs. Levy. 5—O'Rourke vs. the Mayor, &c. 6—Matthews vs. Studley. 7—Mulry vs. Mulry.

Non-enumerated Motions.—23—Edgell vs. Clark. 36—Kratzenstein vs. Lehman. 40—W. H. Frank Brewing Company vs. the Mayor, &c. 41—Forster vs. Cantoni. 42—Hardt vs. Levy. 43—Matter of Embury. 46—Cohen vs. Climax Cycle Company. 47—The Mayor, &c., vs. Best. 48—Delanoy vs. Delanoy. 49—Briedenbach vs. De Lacy. 50—Matter of the Mayor, &c., (in re East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.) 51—Harris vs. Elliott. 52—Higgins vs. Weir. 53—Edward Smith & Co. vs. Van Houten.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Matter of Vanderwater. 2—People, &c., vs. Cumberland. 3—Same vs. Stewart. 4—Same vs. Masin. 5—Same vs. Sheahan. 6—Same vs. Wilshusen. 7—Same vs. Heckstein. 8—Same vs. Daly. 9—Same vs. Malone. 10—Same vs. Eckausse. 11—Same vs. Doherty. 12—Same vs. O'Shea. 13—Same vs. Tismar. 14—Same vs. Weber. 15—Same vs. Stadler. 16—Mehwach vs. Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. 17—Genet vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. 18—Greenburgh vs. O'Callaghan. 19—Steens vs. Simon. 20—Rudousky vs. The Mayor, &c. 21—Dill vs. Greisberger. 22—Tingue vs. Tingue. 23—Matter of Aschelm. 24—Brewer vs. Press Publishing Company. 25—Union Associated Press vs. same. 26—Toscani vs. Avon. 27—Hopkins vs. McLaughlin. 28—John Stephenson Company vs. Syholtz. 29—Herrick vs. Schwab. 30—Ball vs. Abendroth and Root Manufacturing Company. 31—Ball vs. Hanover National Bank. 32—Fisher vs. Rogers. 33—Wallace vs. Broadway and Seventh Av. 34—Butterfield vs. New York Improved Real Estate Company. 35—Krug vs. Bodesch. 36—Rawlings vs. Hektograph Manufacturing Company. 37—Hinds vs. Hall. 38—Murphy vs. Christian Press Association Publishing Company. 39—Horner vs. Simmons. 40—Mendirichaga vs. Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway Company. 41—County Club Land Association vs. Lohasauer. 42—Furrell vs. Farrell. 43—Taylor vs. Taylor. 44—The People, &c., vs. Fallon. 45—Rankin vs. Dunn. 46—Costello vs. Waters. 47—Clarke vs. Morgan. 48—Barker, Stearns & Sutton vs. Wilson. 49—Schlessinger vs. McCormack. 50—Ranous vs. Slaughter. 51—International Boiler Company vs. Whitman, Fitzgerald & Ives. 52—Merchants' National Bank vs. Spirnig. 53—Central National Bank vs. Bennett Manufacturing Corporation. 54—Aultman & Taylor Company vs. Syme. 55—Roche vs. Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor. 56—Arnold vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 57—Belmont vs. Stone. 58—Doelger vs. Trask. 59—Matter of Globe Collecting Agency. 60—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 61—Matter of Oxenfort. 62—Matter of Rosenfeld. 63—Tilford vs. McManus. 64—Pitcher vs. Dursle. 65—Greco vs. Miller. 66—Worden vs. Miller. 67—Holden vs. Miller. 68—Darlington vs. Guggenheim. 69—Anderson vs. New York Anderson Pressed Brick Company. 70—Matter of Cushman

STRIKING TAILORS QUIET

Orderly Crowd at Walhalla Hall Receives Assurances of the Manufacturers' Sympathy.

TWO THOUSAND WOMEN OUT

At a Meeting Called to Order by Leona O'Reilly, the Women's Branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors Decides to Stand by the Men.

Some of the striking clothing makers met with a little success yesterday. Secretary Adolph Rotter of the overcoat and sack-coat makers announced that Contractor Abraham Cohen of 320 East Broadway, who employs 250 hands, has agreed to settle with the union. It was also said that eighteen contractors had signified their willingness to make a reasonable agreement.

Leader Schoenfeld, at Walhalla Hall, said the strike is going on more favorably for the men, and that preliminary work has already been done by the union, the contractors, and the manufacturers looking toward an amicable settlement of the trouble. The officers of the union are preparing the demands, but he does not think they will be presented to the employers before Monday.

A committee from the Brotherhood of Tailors called yesterday on several manufacturers, who told them they are anxious to have the trouble settled as soon as possible, and would like to formulate some plan by which strikes will be prevented in the future.

B. Isaacs & Co. of 4 Great Jones Street told the committee they were willing to advance the prices to the contractors if the demands are not unreasonable.

A great crowd of strikers thronged Walhalla Hall and listened quietly to the reports of the committees and to assurances of sympathy from some of the manufacturers.

The firm of Fechelmer, Fishel & Co. of 748 Broadway expressed their willingness to sign an agreement to the effect that their contractors shall abide by the terms of any reasonable agreement they may make with the union. The firm, which has some 600 people working in the factory and for the contractors, also promised to take charge of the three co-operative shops that the Brotherhood of Tailors started after the last great strike.

In the demands that will be presented by the brotherhood fifty-nine hours will be fixed as a week's work, and it will be stipulate that none but union men in good standing shall be employed. The question of wages, however, Schoenfeld said, will be left to be settled by the men and contractors in every shop. This is necessary, he added, because the tailoring business differs from almost every other trade. Some contractors can afford to pay more than others, because they manufacture a higher grade of clothing for which they receive better prices, and yet the men did not have to work harder nor longer than in other shops, where cheap clothing is made. The brotherhood will see that both contractors and men lived up to the agreements that they will make in regard to the wages.

Among those who went to Walhalla Hall was James Tobias of the firm of Tobias & Co., wholesale merchants, at 100 Prince Street. He expressed his sympathy with the strikers, and said he has no doubt that the desired result will be attained. He expressed himself as opposed to any system by which the garment workers are hounded to starvation. He believes the contract system should be abolished, and the tailors should work directly for the manufacturer and get their wages weekly.

Joseph Janovitch of 7 Hester Street, one of the strikers, was a prisoner in Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. Louis Wittenstein, a contractor of 88 Monroe Street, complained that on the previous evening Janovitch and six other strikers came to his shop to order his men out, and threatened them with violence. Janovitch said one of the workmen had drawn a revolver and had threatened to shoot him if he did not leave the shop. Magistrate Wentworth fined Janovitch $5 for disorderly conduct.

The Women's Branch of the Brotherhood of Tailors met last night at 209 East Broadway, and was called to order by Leonora O'Reilly of the Social Reform Club. Miss Minnie Rosen was elected Chairman and said the women would show they are abundantly able to take care of themselves and help out the men strikers, too. John Swinton also spoke, and said the wretched condition of the tailors impressed him so deeply that he could do nothing but weep.

The Chairman announced that 2,000 women tailors are on strike. In some shops the women had been asked to finish their jobs, but they refused and went out.

The Strike in Newark.

NEWARK, May 20.—The strike of the garment workers of Newark who went out on the same grounds as those of the New York strikers, spread to-day, and almost every garment worker in the city quit work. Two of the contractors of this city notified the men they were willing to sign an agreement when it should be presented to them. Other contractors expressed the hope that the strikers would win, and said they were glad the struggle had come.

JUMPED INTO THE HUDSON.

An Aged Would-be Suicide Repents in Time and Is Fished Out.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 20.—Mrs. Ann Murphy, widow of John Murphy, while despondent from illness, attempted suicide early this morning by jumping into the Hudson River. Her cries for aid after jumping into the water were heard by a patrolman, who rescued her. Mrs. Murphy is seventy years old.

WEST POINT'S MISSING CANNON.

Capt. Bellinger Offers a Reward for the Capture of the Thieves.

WEST POINT, May 20.—Capt. Bellinger, Assistant Quartermaster, circulated a poster to-day offering $50 reward for the apprehension of the persons who stole the four bronze cannon from Fort Clinton. The theft mystifies the entire department.

A short time ago a large quantity of old lead pipe was found in the railroad tunnel which had been stolen and secreted there until it could be removed with safety.

THAT CRIPPLE CREEK BANK.

One Assignment and a Transfer Follow the Closing.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., May 20.—The effect of the closing of the Miners' State Bank yesterday was felt to-day when H. P. Relton, a leading hardware dealer, assigned to F. E. Moys. Assignee Moys said to-day that the business of Mr. Relton is perfectly solvent, and that the assignment was made simply as a precautionary measure.

Later C. S. Morey of the Morey Mercantile Company of Denver took possession of the grocery business of H. F. Harder. Mr. Morey says that there is no assignment, but that he has simply purchased the business of Harder, who has been indebted to him for a long time. Both Mr. Harder and Mr. Relton are interested in the Miners' Bank. No detailed statement of either business has been made.

MR. PRESCOTT GOES TO CORNELL

Miss Brownell Will Lecture There to Both Men and Women.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 20.—President Schurman of Cornell to-day announced an addition to the Faculty in the English Department, in the appointment of a new Assistant Professor of Rhetoric, Prof. Frederick C. Prescott, now a member of the Faculty of Harvard College.

President Schurman made the further announcement that the lectures on English literature, which will be given by Miss Brownell, the newly elected Warden of Sage College, will be open without restriction to all students in the university. This disposes of the fear expressed that Miss Brownell's appointment marked a departure from the policy of co-education. On the contrary, Miss Brownell will be the first woman to teach both men and women in any university of the New England or Middle States.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The End of the Hearings on Freight Differentials in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The hearing on freight differentials between New York and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and other cities from Western points (the case instituted by the New York Produce Exchange against the Pennsylvania Railroad and others) was concluded at the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day.

The case was begun in New York some weeks ago, and continued at Philadelphia, and the issue involves many of the roads of the Joint Traffic Association. Agreement was made for submitting briefs on June 22 and for summing up the arguments before the commission on June 30. The testimony was featureless, and rested on the verification of tables of rates filed in evidence. Circulars issued by the Traffic Association, showing the differentials at issue, were called for and provisionally promised. A representative of the Exchange verified some of the schedules, and George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Traffic Association, was the main witness.

He said that every member of the Traffic Association was free to act on the recommendations of the association. On being asked about this by Commissioner Prouty, the witness said there had been no instance in which a road, member of the association, had refused to do what the association recommended.

"You mean, then, that there has been a universal observance of the recommendations made by the association?" asked Attorney John D. Kernan for the Produce Exchange.

"I did not put it so broadly as that," was the reply. "I said there had been no case in which a road had refused to comply."

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

PITTSBURG, May 20.—The annual meeting of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company of the Pennsylvania lines was held here and the following Directors elected: Charles E. Speer, Pittsburg; Edward P. Williams, Fort Wayne, and John S. Kennedy, New York. A statement for the year shows receipts of the lessee company from the property of $10,022,207.22, and operating expenses of $6,015,726.26, leaving net earnings of $3,106,540.96. The rental paid was $3,693,683, leaving a deficit in the operation to the lessee of $587,093.36. Nearly all of the stock of the company was represented at the meeting.

General Manager Campbell Resigns.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—General Manager T. M. Campbell of the International and Great Northern Railroad passed through the city en route from New York to Palestine, Texas, his headquarters. He authorizes the announcement that he has tendered his resignation as General Manager of the road, to take effect in a few days, and that the same has been accepted by President Gould in New York. Mr. Leroy Trice, Division Superintendent of the Texas and Pacific Railway, will succeed him. Mr. Campbell gave no reason for the change.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Holders of United States Trust Company certificates for Chicago and Northern Pacific first mortgage bonds, deposited under the December agreement, met yesterday at 45 Wall Street and ratified the settlement made between the Bondholders' Committee and the managers of the Northern Pacific reorganization, and adopted a plan of reorganization. The assent was by 85 per cent. of the bondholders.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association was in Washington yesterday, but he authorized an absolute denial of the story that charges had been filed against the Pennsylvania Anchor Line for cutting east-bound grain rates. No such charge has been made against any line, while informal accusations have been brought against several without proper substantiation to warrant action.

DOGCATCHER AND A WOMAN

Netted Her Pet, but Lost It and Seven Other Dogs.

The official dogcatcher of Jersey City uses a large scoop net. He also has a wagon in which is a wooden cage to imprison his prey until it can be lodged in the pound.

Yesterday the official dogcatcher, whose name is Burns, netted a small black and tan at Ivy Place and Grand Street. While he was taking the dog from the net its owner, Mrs. Mary Ford, swooped down on him. As he lifted the dog by the back of the neck Mrs. Ford seized it by the hind legs. They pulled different ways and the dog howled with pain. Then Mrs. Ford let go of the dog and turned her attention and her hands to Burns with such effect that he was obliged to summon his assistants.

They were about to attack Mrs. Ford when the crowd that had gathered hustled Burns and his assistants off the sidewalk and rescued the dog to Mrs. Ford. In the meantime some one opened the cage in the wagon, and seven dogs that were imprisoned in it gleefully made their escape.

CHILD RUN OVER IN NEWARK.

Crawled Between the Front and Rear Wheels of a Wagon in Play.

NEWARK, N. J., May 20.—The infant son of Edward Kelly of 377 North Fifth Street crawled between the front and rear wheels of Charles Keppler's wagon, which stopped for a minute in front of the house.

The driver came out and not seeing the child under the wagon started to drive away. The infant was run over and died within an hour.

Epworth League Endeavorers.

NORTHPORT, L. I., May 20.—The Spring convention of the Epworth League of the North Brooklyn District was held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church here today. A special train brought 300 from Brooklyn, New York, and the western villages of the Island. The delegates were served with luncheon in the Opera House at noon, and with tea this evening.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for three months from about July 1 is granted Capt. William A. Nicholas, Twenty-third Infantry.

First Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, First Cavalry, is announced as aide to the Major General commanding the Department of California.

Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, will repair to Washington and report to the Adjutant General of the army for duty.

Capt. John T. Knight, Assistant Quartermaster, will report to the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty as Quartermaster of that post.

The following-named officers are appointed as aides de camp to the Brigadier General commanding the Department of California: Lieut. Robert N. Noble, First Infantry, and Lieut. John D. Miley, Fifth Artillery.

Lieut. Col. William E. Waters, Deputy Surgeon General, will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 15, and then will proceed to his home, where at his own request and for his own convenience he is authorized to await retirement.

At his own request Lieut. J. Franklin Bell, Seventh Cavalry, is relieved from duty as aide de camp on the staff of the Brigadier General commanding Department of California, and is directed to proceed to Fort Apache, Arizona, at the expiration of the month's leave granted him the day of this order. He will report for duty with the troop to which he is attached.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. D. Miner is detached from the Naval Academy, May 28, and ordered to the Brooklyn, June 1.

Commander H. W. Lyon is detached from the Boston Navy Yard as equipment officer, May 27, and ordered to command the Dolphin, May 29.

Lieut. Commander R. Clover is detached from command of the Dolphin, May 29, and ordered home. He has leave of absence for five months.

Surgeon H. G. Beyer is ordered to the Naval Museum of Hygiene for temporary duty in connection with the preparation of new microscopical outfits for ships and hospitals.

BOARDERS WANTED.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Desirable rooms; central location; excellent board; references exchanged.

A NEW HOME.—Elderly people, $15 per month. Circulars, with particulars, at 148 St. Ann's Av.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS. REOPENS OCTOBER 6th. PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS. Special attention paid to College Preparation. Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work. Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

NEW YORK, 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET. THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate College-Preparatory Course. Art Department. Studio in Building.

"From Kindergarten to High School." THE HELBURN SCHOOL. 35 WEST 90TH STREET. EXHIBIT OF PUPILS' WORK From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Daily until May 21.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 West 44th St. Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I. SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. John B. Diman (Harvard, A. M.) Head Master Circular and references sent upon application.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CLOSING SERVICE. At Carnegie Music Hall, Sunday Afternoon at 4 P. M., May 23, JOHN McNEILL WILL SPEAK Ira D. Sankey and Geo. C. Stebbens will sing. Admission free without ticket to floor and galleries. For box tickets send stamped envelope to W. E. LONGEE, 40 East 23d St., New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Reverse of hotel gus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Information of Edward L. Whitaker; was at Melrose, Mass., September, 1889. Address SAMUEL HOLOWAY, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

DETECTIVE.—Detective work, reasonable rates; strictly reliable and confidential. Agency 109 West 34th St. FRANK HOOK, Supt.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE. Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a most reliable man and wife, no incumbrance, the care of a gentleman's residence for Summer or longer; wife first-class laundress; also good cook; best of city reference. Christie, care Kelly, 354 Western Boulevard.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, or NURSE GIRL. French-American; chambermaid, waitress, or care of children; best city reference. 258 West 19th St. S. A.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her chambermaid. Call, for two days, at 18 East 64th St., where personal reference will be given.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady leaving the city wishes to place her chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen Friday, from 10 to 1 o'clock. 33 West 52d St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; city or country; private family. S. A., 253 West 19th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; good baker; best city references. C. D., Box 820 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By girl as good cook in private family; willing to go to country with city family for Summer months; willing and obliging; city references. 440 West 47th St., Quinn's bell.

COOK.—First-class, in private family; all kinds of cooking; all kinds of desserts; butter; good baker; country for Summer; best city reference; lady can be seen. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good, plain cook; assist with washing; good city references. 258 West 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking. 44 West 40th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a good Swedish cook in a private family; first-class reference; wages, $40. 320 West 36th St., Haim.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; makes excellent pastry, soups, desserts; city references. 206 West 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. G. R., 430 4th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By thoroughly experienced misses' and children's dressmaker and seamstress; permanent engagement by month; highest reference. W. L., 240 East 22d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By accomplished young lady as housekeeper or charge bachelor apartment. Miss Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl as general housework; small private family; city or country; best references. 343 West 43d St., Conway's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By reliable Protestant woman housework of small family; good cook and laundress; city or country. W. S., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By young girl as kitchenmaid or do up stairs work; private family. Present employer's, 14 East 48th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid; willing and obliging; best city reference. 254 West 60th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; competent; assist with chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. 206 East 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; assist with light chamberwork; good city references. 997 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; good reference; country preferred. 343 West 38th St., Guffney's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl in a private family. 46 East 53d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing to travel; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A lady desires to place her waitress either as waitress or parlormaid; one whom she can recommend in every particular. Present employer's, 121 Madison Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class waitress and to assist with chamberwork in small private family; best city reference. M. F., Box 72, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city references. 201 East 47th St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Danish; references. Neilson's, 206 East 84th St.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry system; experienced and accurate; American; best references furnished; $15. S., Box 164 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; unexceptionable metropolitan and Washington recommendations; smart and courteous; moderate expectations. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 1619-38th.

BUTLER, PARLORMAID, SCOTCH COACHman, and Cook.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her English butler, parlormaid, Scotch coachman, and cook, all of whom she can highly recommend. 23 West 17th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Single man, 30, thoroughly understands his duties; years of experience; not afraid of work; very best references and well recommended; last place five years. James, 123 West 20th St.

BUTLER—FIRST-CLASS COOK.—By a French couple; thoroughly understand their duties in all branches; five years in last place. C. H., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; 25; married; private family; can furnish excellent city references; present employer can be seen. 14 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—In private family; English; age, 30; good character; present employer. 24 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes situation for first-class butler; single. 2 East 16th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—Two Irish strangers, with best of references, wish to go as butlers. 531 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE, Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER FOR SUMMER.—By couple, without children. M. D., 165 West 25th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced caretaker horses, carriages, harness; satisfactory metropolitan testimonials; careful, stylish driver; sober, respectful, industrious; expectations moderate. Jonathan, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate and honest; good reference. Peter Creegan, 169 East 127th St., care Mr. W. Keenan.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly experienced; sober and reliable; careful driver; accustomed to four and tandem; any part of country; six and a half years' highest references from last employer. H. H., care Randall, 962 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman as coachman; married; understands his business thoroughly; can furnish first-class references. S. T., 113 West 58d St.

COACHMAN, &c.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; wife to assist in the house; country preferred. W. L., care of Geisler, 249 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; highly recommended; willing and obliging; last employer can be seen; country preferred. Coachman, Box 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By one who thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; willing, obliging; good references. 244 East 35th St., third floor. Grace.

COACHMAN.—By young man twenty-five years of age; good city or country driver; last employer can be seen. P. McGovern, 216 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages; country preferred. Coachman, 203 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; good references; neat appearance; honest, sober, obliging, and reliable. W., Box 9, 1,342 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an Englishman; age 39; married; with one child; has four years' reference from last employer; with general experience in the care of private place. T. M., 167 East 37th St.

GARDENER, &c.—By young man, Swede, as assistant gardener; also take care of stable, horses, and carriages; best of references. A., Box 217, 152 6th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly competent; good personal references. H. S., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—By a French valet; understands no English; honest and sober. A. R. Y., Box 314 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER, &c.—Good English cook; country; married; open clams, oysters, make chowder, soups, chops, steaks, &c.; seaside. 63 Vandam St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A well-recommended girl as chambermaid; must understand light waiting, assisting waitress, and be a good seamstress; wages, $18 to $18. Inquire Osborne, 57th St. and 7th Av.

WANTED—An experienced cook for a family of five; Scotch, English, or Swede preferred. Call at 37 West 58th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—In an insurance office, a good boy, not less than sixteen years old, living in New York; wages $3 per week. Address D. S. & L., Box 121 Times.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address, neat appearance, and experience, to secure advertising for a New York newspaper. Address S. S. L., Box 101 Times.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Going to the Mountains? Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST? If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,823 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 8th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 369 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing halftone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL, Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. OPENS JUNE 19..... 1,200 FEET ELEVATION S. S. HOWE, Manager. Post Office address Pawling, New York. Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

DUTCHER HOUSE AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y. First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

THE ELMER. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON. WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15. Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Long Island.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I. HOTEL NEW POINT, 30 miles from New York: OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Building, N. Y., (Room 47,) Wednesdays.

MANHANSET. HOUSE & COTTAGES, SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., N. Y. (HOTEL REBUILT since fire, August, 1896.) Will open June 26th. The New York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 127C. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS. PROSPECT HOUSE Opens Thursday, June 24. For particulars and circulars, address D. P. HATHAWAY, 39 Cortland St., Room 187, New York.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE, Lake Placid, N. Y. Heart of the Adirondack Mountains. New Features, Golf Links, &c. OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH. J. A. & G. A. STEVENS, Owners and Proprietors.

ADIRONDACKS. HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of the Adirondacks; 9 hours from N. Y. City; Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Driving, Hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER. Desirably located cottages to rent. For information, &c., address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, Windsor Hotel, New York City, or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH, for season of 1897. For all information apply or address W. F. PARKE, 115 Broadway (Room 32,) 1 to 4 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES, NEW LONDON, CONN. WILL OPEN JUNE 1, 1897. "A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot." A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. For terms and circulars address BLANCHARD & HAGER, NEW LONDON, CONN.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT. Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mtns. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 5, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE Newport, R. I. Opens June 26th. Special Rates for July and the Season. Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis. Sea Food a specialty. WARREN LELAND, Jr., M'g'r., Newport, R. I. New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

Hotel Humarock, HUMAROCK BEACH, SEA VIEW, MASS. Right at water's edge; cool; no mosquitoes; no malaria. Send for illustrated booklet. Address FRED. MERRILL, Proprietor, KINZLER'S HOTEL, Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I. Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

The Laurel House OF LAKEWOOD, David B. Plumer, Manager. OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.

The Waumbek, JEFFERSON, N. H. Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages. Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MT. POCONO, PA. "THE WISCASSET." Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS, BATH CO., VA., ARE NOW OPEN TO GUESTS. For circulars and information, write to EUBANK & GLOVER, Proprietors.

LEGAL SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, dated May 7, 1897, and filed on said day with the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, in the City of New York, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by Philip A. Smyth, Auctioneer, on the 26th, 1897, at 12 M., all his right, title, and interest in certain judgments, promissory notes, checks, drafts, claims for overdrafts and other instruments, and certain books, stocks, and other securities, a list of which may be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine St., or at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 707.—New York, May 10, 1897. FRANCIS HIGGINS, Receiver. DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line. The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 7 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1897. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.), West 22d St. at 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) On May 31 will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 35 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE. GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY. From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St. Ethiopia, May 22, noon | Furnessia, June 19, noon Anchoria, June 12, noon | Ethiopia, June 26, noon City of Rome..... June 5 and July 3 Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50. Second Cabin: Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35. Steerage Passage: Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50. For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

WHITE STAR LINE. Britannic, May 26, Noon | Britannic, June 23, Noon Majestic, June 2, Noon | Majestic, June 30, Noon Germanic, June 9, Noon | Germanic, July 7, Noon Teutonic, June 14, Noon | Teutonic, July 14, Noon No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer. S. S. MAASDAM..... Saturday, May 22, 10 A. M. S. S. WERKENDAM.. Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M. First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA. PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong: BELGIC, via Honolulu..... May 29, 1 P. M. PERU, via Honolulu..... June 8, 1 P. M. COPTIC..... June 17, 1 P. M. CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, June 26. GAELIC, via Honolulu..... July 7, 1 P. M. For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver. TO JAPAN AND CHINA: EMPRESS OF INDIA..May 31, Aug. 2, Oct. 11 EMPRESS OF JAPAN..June 21, Aug. 23, Nov. 8 EMPRESS OF CHINA..July 12, Sept. 13, Dec. 6 TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA: AORANGI, June 8. WARRIMOO, July 8. Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE. CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M. ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., May 21 SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 24 IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., May 26 COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., May 28. Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN. Trave, Tu., May 25, 10 A M | Saale Tu., June 15, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., June 1, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., June 22, 10 AM Havel, Tu., June 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Je. 29, 10 AM CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN. Spree, Sat., May 29, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Je. 12, 10 AM Twin Screw Passenger Service. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN. Friedrich der Grosse.... Thursday, June 3, Noon Barbarossa..... Thursday, June 10, Noon GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA. Werra, May 22, 10 AM | Ems, June 19, 10 AM Fulda, May 26, 10 AM | Werra, July 3, 10 AM Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM | Fulda, July 10, 10 AM OELRICHS & CO., 2 B

SURFACE ROAD FRANCHISES

Justice Beach Decides the City's Right to Purchase Them Is Outlawed.

THE RAILROAD COMPANIES WIN

Injunctions Restraining a Change of Motive Power on Eighth and Sixth Avenues Denied by the Supreme Court—An Appeal Will Be Taken.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down his decision in the suits brought to restrain the Eighth Avenue Railroad from changing its motive power from horse power to electricity. He denies the injunctions asked.

The suits were brought by E. C. Potter, as a taxpayer, against Commissioner Collis, and by Mary Eisler and Peter Roberts, against the railroad company, to obtain injunctions restraining the Commissioner of Public Works from granting to the company or its lessee, the Metropolitan Traction Company, the permits to make the excavations necessary for the change contemplated under the authority granted by the approval of the State Railroad Commissioners.

It was claimed by the applicants that under the franchise granted to the railroad company in 1851, the city retained an option to purchase the road at an advance of 10 per cent. on the original cost. Henry J. Braker has offered to pay that sum, to give $1,000,000 additional to the city, as well as a percentage of the receipts, and to spend $2,000,000 in improvement for the franchise. The original franchise forbade the use of any power other than horse power below Fifty-first Street.

All these facts are alleged in the papers of the suits. In his decision, Justice Beach, after brushing aside many points raised as trivial, says the consent of the city is not necessary for change of motive power, and holds that the consent of a majority of the property owners and the approval of the State Railroad Commissioners are all that is needed. The question as to the valuation of Central Park and the contention that the railroad company has not acquired the requisite amount of consents are matters, the opinion says, that will be properly determined upon the trial before the court.

City's Right to Purchase Outlawed.

Concerning the claim that under the original franchise the city has the right to purchase the railroad, Justice Beach shows that in the confirmatory grant by the Common Council in 1854 by which the franchise was conferred upon a corporation composed of the original grantees, the option was omitted, that a statute was passed by the Legislature compelling an extension of the line to the Harlem River, which appeared to ignore the option, and that the original grant was declared void by the courts.

In conclusion, the opinion says: "Besides the legislative action, a strong argument against the present existence of the right of the city is furnished by long acquiescence and failure for forty-five years to assert any right, and in its treatment of this railroad following the policy pursued with reference to other roads, as against which no right has been suggested. The grant containing the original resolution furnished the basis for the contract. The former has been repeatedly adjudicated to be void, and there is no reason why the contract founded thereon should not be subject to a like fate, especially as it was omitted from the confirmatory clause in the act of 1854. The one expired with the other, and both grant and contract are dead beyond hope of resurrection.

"It is possible that the municipal authorities might have had years ago a standing in court to assert some claim in equity under the contract, although in what form of action or for what relief it is difficult to imagine. But even if such right ever existed it has been thrice barred by the Statute of Limitations, and the insuperable objection to a successful assertion of claims long dormant and neglected."

To Fight the Decision.

Counsel for the applicants for the injunctions are, of course, not satisfied with the decision, and purpose carrying their case to the higher courts. They have already prepared the necessary papers for service on the opposing counsel and will endeavor to have the matter heard immediately by the Appellate Division. The next motion day is June 13, and C. H. Butler, counsel for Mr. Braker, said last night if counsel will unite in the request, that court will be asked, in view of the importance of the questions involved, to give a special hearing, as in the case of the Subway Commission.

Lawyer William C. Trull of counsel for the plaintiffs is especially disappointed. He had received from former Judge Robert Earl, for many years on the bench of the Court of Appeals, an opinion diametrically opposite to that of Justice Beach on all the points raised and confidently expected judgment for his clients. Concerning the option of purchase contained in the franchise of 1851, and which Justice Beach says is omitted from the confirmatory grant by the Legislature, Judge Earl holds the act "controlled the grants, licenses, and resolutions under which the railroad was constructed," and was intended "to include contracts, as the context shows, and hence that stipulation with all the others was confirmed."

Former Judge Earl's opinion concludes: "I do not see how it can be claimed that the running of time has impaired the right of the city to purchase. The owners of the railroads were to surrender, convey, and transfer them to the city 'whenever required so to do'; and thus the mere efflux of time could not defeat the right of the city to purchase, and I do not understand that the city has done any act since 1854 to impair its rights to purchase."

The decision of Justice Beach regarding the necessity of the city's consent, as expressed in the case of the Eighth Avenue Railroad, applies equally to the Sixth Avenue Company.

MADISON AVENUE ROAD.

Hearing on the Application to Change Its Motive Power.

The State Railroad Commissioners heard arguments yesterday on the application of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the Metropolitan Traction Company, for approval of the scheme to substitute underground electric power for the horse power now in use on the Fourth and Madison Avenue Street Railroad. There are 1,717 property owners along the route of the Fourth and Madison Avenue Railroad, and the assessed valuation of the property is $84,234,680. The company has obtained the consents of 820 property owners, including eleven of the thirteen churches along the line, representing property valuation of $45,127,150, an excess of $3,009,810 above the amount required by law.

William Martin and Michael Scully of District Assembly 49 and Matthew J. Collins of District Assembly 75, Knights of Labor, spoke in opposition. Mr. Martin said he was instructed to protest to the Commissioners against any change being made until after Jan. 1, 1898, by which time, he said, the people will have devised some means of owning the roads themselves. After expressing his belief that the Corporation Counsel is led by "as good a political crew as ever scuttled a political ship," he continued:

"We do not feel that we are getting a square deal. We feel that the power of money is against us. We know it has been used in the Legislature, and even up to the United States Senate. We know the companies say the change will be beneficial to the working man, but the working man cannot believe in a corporation that almost in the same breath that it has denounced him as an Anarchist and a Socialist speaks of its love for labor."

Mr. Collins Talks of Rumors.

Mr. Scully spoke in the same strain, and gave way to Mr. Collins, who protested against the action of the Corporation Counsel in waiving the rights of the city and thus giving occasion for question as to his good faith.

"There are rumors, Mr. Commissioners," he said, "that the railroad companies have found it more easy to buy a Corporation Counsel and a Commissioner of Public Works than a Board of Aldermen."

"I think you are going a little wide of the subject of this hearing," interrupted Commissioner Cole. "It does not seem right to attack public officers who are not present. Doubtless if this commission should decide against your wishes, like rumors would be heard."

"I believe they would," replied Collins calmly.

Lawyer W. C. Trull, representing non-consenting property owners, argued that despite Justice Beach's decision in the cases of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads, the Commissioners have no power to grant the request of the New York and Harlem Road. Mr. Trull said the franchise of the road, granted by the Legislature and not by the city, prohibited any motive power other than horse power below Fourteenth Street, and a change could only be effected by act of the Legislature. Mr. Trull said if the Commissioners decided they have power to grant the approval asked, they should make the companies pay for privileges that will enable them to save from 15 to 20 per cent. on their cost of operation.

W. H. Page, counsel for the Third Avenue Railroad, referring to several remarks made during the hearing by J. M. Scribner, representing the applicant railroad, said the Third Avenue Railroad has no desire to embarrass the Metropolitan Company, and is actuated in its opposition to the change of power only by a high sense of public duty.

The Commissioners decided to allow counsel a week in which to submit briefs. Mr. Scribner said Justice Beach's decision is the only brief he wishes to submit. He held that it covers every point raised by the opposition.

DANGEROUS CABLE SLOT.

Carriage Wheel Slipped Into It, Throwing Two Men Out—Both Escape with Bruises.

George Scherrer, a carriage builder of 127 Western Boulevard, and Charles Carbonnell of 400 West Fifty-seventh Street, had a narrow escape from serious injury on Broadway, near Thirty-first Street, last night. The two men were riding up Broadway in a buckboard attached to a spirited horse. Scherrer was driving. In front of 1,244 both of the wheels on the off side of the wagon went down in the cable slot, which is at least two inches wide at that point, and the wagon turned over, throwing both men out.

Carbonnell landed almost directly in front of a south-bound cable car, while his companion was thrown under the horse's feet. The gripman put on brakes and brought his car to a stop within a few feet of Carbonnell.

A crowd of men who had witnessed the accident ran to the assistance of the men. Sherrer was bruised about the chest and back by being trampled upon by the horse, while Carbonnell escaped with a few bruises and an injury to his left shoulder. Both men refused medical attendance.

After a few minutes' work the wheels were extricated from the slot, and the wagon, which was badly wrenched, was fixed up, and Sherrer and his companion started for home.

CLAPP & CO. IN RETIREMENT.

Story that Their Assignment in 1896 Was Due to a Defalcation Made Public.

O. W. Clapp & Co., the speculative corporation that succeeded Clapp & Co., "bankers and brokers," of the Mills Building, who assigned to their chief bookkeeper, W. F. Davis, Jr., Nov. 11, 1896, went into retirement two weeks ago. They occupied a dingy little office in the rear of the ground floor of 56 New Street, which was in startling contrast to the sumptuous quarters Clapp & Co. had when they failed.

A story, partly authenticated by a lawyer who represented the creditors of the former firm, was current yesterday that the failure of last November was due to a cashier who disappeared in August, 1895. According to the story, the man fled because had embezzled "a sum variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000." The defaulter was not pursued and prosecuted.

The object of allowing the information to become public is not clear, unless it was intended at this late day to create a sentiment of compassion for O. W. Clapp & Co.

A friend of the firm pointed out that the reasons for concealing the defalcation when it was discovered were excellent. Nothing would have been recovered from the cashier, but 3,000 customers of the firm would have besieged the doors of its offices, clamoring for a settlement of accounts. It was cheaper to pocket the loss.

SUICIDE IN AN ICE BOX.

Anton Kaufppner, a Williamsburg Butcher, Mourned for His Wife.

Anton Kaufppner, a butcher, who for nineteen years carried on a business at 453 Graham Avenue, yesterday morning about 4 o'clock went into an unused ice box in the cellar of the house and shot himself through the head. Kaufppner, who was forty-nine years old, had grieved over the loss of his wife, who died three weeks ago at the Bushwick Hospital. He and his wife were inseperable.

Julius Merz, a butcher boy, found his employer in the ice box. Kaufppner had closed the door before shooting himself. The suicide was a member of the Greenpoint Singing Society.

CREDIT MEN IN A NEW HOME.

The Association Opens Its Rooms at 320 Broadway.

The members of the New York Credit Men's Association opened their new rooms, Nos. 1,117 and 1,118, in the Central National Bank Building, 320 Broadway, yesterday.

The New York Credit Men's Association was organized on Sept. 19, 1895, and incorporated January, 1896. It has now 275 members. The officers are: President—Charles Biggs, Actuary of the Hat Trade Association; Vice President—W. A. Howard of Oelbermann, Dommerick & Co.; Treasurer—William Naumberg of Naumberg, Krauss & Co.; Secretary—H. J. Sayers. The Executive Committee is Charles Biggs, F. R. Bocock, William Naumberg, J. B. Aaron, R. P. Messiter, Frank Sittig, John R. De Zeller, W. T. Bingham, H. W. Layelle, and M. E. Bannin.

MERGED CHURCHES SUED.

Painters and Decorators Have a Bill —Want Responsibility Placed.

Darmstadt & Scott, painters and decorators, of Jersey City, brought suit yesterday before Vice Chancellor Stevens against the Rev. John L. Scudder, the Elders and Deacons of the South Bergen Reformed Church, and George M. Craig, to recover $453 alleged to be due them for decorating the church. The South Bergen Reformed Church was recently merged in Dr. Scudder's Congregational Tabernacle, and the debt was incurred before the churches were merged.

After hearing the case in part, Vice Chancellor Stevens said he thought it would be well to include the First Congregational Society of Jersey City, the legal title of the Congregational Church corporation, and the case was adjourned until next Monday, in order to enable an amendment in accordance with the Vice Chancellor's suggestion.

MILEAGE BOOKS FOR FAMILIES.

Travelers Entitled to More Accommodations Under the New Law.

The railroad mileage book law makes two changes in the present methods of the railroads in dealing with the books. Now mileage books are issued to individuals only, and can only be used by them. According to the rules, when a person travels on a book he first goes to a ticket office, presents his book, and says how far he wishes to travel. The agent tears out from the book coupons for the miles, and in return presents him with an exchange ticket, as it is called, similar to a regular ticket.

On the train the traveler must give his ticket to the conductor, and at the same time show his mileage book.

The new law prescribes that mileage books must be issued to firms or families, and all one has to do is to present a sufficient number of mileage coupons to the agent in order to get an exchange ticket. He need not show his mileage book to the conductor.

C. M. Burt, in charge of the passenger department of the Joint Traffic Association, said yesterday that the new law, in his opinion, would be cheerfully observed by all the roads.

Anticipated Her Own Insanity.

A well-dressed woman about forty years old entered the Vernon Avenue Police Station, Williamsburg, yesterday, and said to the Sergeant: "My name is Margaret Carroll. I have no home, and am afraid I am about to lose my senses." The woman ceased speaking and uttered a shriek, and since that time she has been an apparently raving maniac. Justice Kramer committed the woman, in the Lee Avenue Court, to have her case inquired into.

HELPING NEW YORK'S POOR

The Plan of Cultivating Vacant City Lots Discussed in the Aldermanic Chamber.

GOV. PINGREE'S SERVICES

Satisfactory Results in Detroit from the Mayor's Idea—Dr. Tolman Cites Instances of Practical Results in This City.

The problem of relieving the condition of the poor of New York City by allowing them to cultivate the vacant lots was discussed at a public meeting held in the Aldermen's Chamber yesterday afternoon.

Mayor Strong presided until called away by pressing matters of his office, when his place was filled by William Warner Hopkin. The subject of discussion was "Vacant Lot Farms."

Dr. William H. Tolman, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on the Cultivation of Vacant Lots by the Unemployed, delivered an address on the general subject of this method of utilizing vacant lots, and presented a series of stereopticon views.

He began his lecture by giving a full-sized portrait of H. S. Pingree, who originated the idea in 1894, in the City of Detroit. Dr. Tolman detailed the success of Mayor Pingree's experiment in Detroit, and reminded his hearers of William Steinway's service to the people by allowing the use of 300 acres of his land in Long Island City.

Dr. Tolman cited a number of cases where poor families have been enabled to support themselves on the vacant lots. One woman supported herself and family and made a profit of $134 in one year. Some of the products of the gardens and farms had, he said, taken prizes at the fair in competition with the products of expert gardeners.

Dr. Tolman's illustrated lecture was followed by several short talks.

Commissioner George E. Waring said:

"The kernel of this whole subject is that it is getting close to the heart of the greatest problem we have before us, and that is how shall we relieve the condition of the poor of New York? A great benefaction will be done if the poor can be induced to go out into the country, where they can lead healthy and profitable lives. For the indolent poor there is no relief. Vacant lot farms nor anything else will ever tempt them away from 7-cent beds and picking up a living in the streets. But the great mass of the poor can be helped, and this movement is encouraging the hope that many of them can be relieved and aided toward an independent and comfortable life."

Alexander Pringle, James Carroll, and Mr. McBride, vacant lot farmers, told their experiences. Mr. Pringle supported his family and made $200 the first year. Mr. Carroll had supported himself and had acquired a team of good horses and farming implements. Mr. McBride made $130 and supported himself and family the first year, and $230 the second year.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet proposed that the rich create a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees and secure a domain of 10,000 to 30,000 acres upon which the poor could be settled in small communities, each family with a small holding.

Robert Fulton Cutting, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, said that the work should appeal to every one interested in relieving the condition and building up the character of the poor, so far as it can be done through any form of charitable work.

It was expected that Mrs. Miller, who has achieved, it is said, the most wonderful results in her vacant lot garden, would be present to say something about her experience, but she was ill. She wrote a letter to the association, however, in which she said:

"My success as a vacant-lot farmer has been a most gratifying one, considering my inexperience, as I realized both seasons beyond my fondest expectations; and, judging by my own experience, vacant-lot farming helps more the condition of such of the poor who are willing to work than any other way yet attempted, as it helps them without putting them in direct receipt of charity."

There was a large audience, which showed great interest in the work of the association.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Losers by the Jersey City Fire Will Be Cared For.

Fifty persons responded yesterday to Mayor Hoos's call for a meeting in aid of the sufferers by the Jersey City fire on Wednesday morning. It was shown that forty-two families, comprising 200 persons, were in need of aid. The other families had carried insurance. Overseer of the Poor John E. Hewitt, stated to the meeting that he had thus far received very few calls for aid, and that he would supply those wants from the poor fund. He said also that the immediate need was for clothing and furniture. The meeting resulted in the contribution of $517 in cash.

Mayor Hoos appointed a Relief Committee to take charge of the funds and receive contributions. The committee consists of Dr. L. J. Gordon, Myron Furst, William E. Drake, William J. Moran, William T. Sullivan, Treasurer, and the Misses Bradford and Philbrook. The committee entered upon its duties at once at the office of Overseer Hewitt. Numerous offers of contributions of clothing were received.

An appeal to the children of the public schools for clothing was made during the afternoon, and will probably meet with liberal responses.

The managers of the Academy of Music and the Bon Ton Theatre offered the use of their respective houses for the benefit of the sufferers if deemed advisable.

O'BRIEN WAS FINED $5.

He Remonstrated When a Policeman Insulted His Wife.

Thomas O'Brien of 132 West Fifteenth Street was fined $5 in the Jefferson Market Police Court because he remonstrated with a policeman for insulting his wife. Magistrate Mott, who inflicted the fine, told the policeman if the charges against him are true he is a disgrace to the department. Capt. Chapman, to whose command the policeman belongs, has promised to appear against him if charges are made at Police Headquarters.

Jeremiah Sullivan is the accused policeman. According to the story told in court, Mrs. O'Brien, who has seven children, was entering her house early Wednesday evening when Sullivan called to her: "Hullo, darling!" When she asked him what he meant he told her if she made a noise he would arrest her and pull the house.

When her husband came home Mrs. O'Brien told him of the policeman's insult. O'Brien found Sullivan, who told him Capt. Chapman had ordered him to watch the house. O'Brien said he believed the statement a lie, and Sullivan arrested him. R. H. Preston, a real estate dealer, who lives in the same house with Mr. O'Brien, had an almost similar complaint to make against Sullivan.

Capt. Chapman denied that he had given any orders to the policeman to watch the house. Mr. O'Brien said he will prefer charges against Sullivan to-day.

Two Deaths on the S. S. Trave.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Trave, from Bremen and Southampton, were Count De Miremont, Henry L. Mason, George S. Runk, and Wilhelm Stein. Traugott Schmidt, a saloon passenger, of Detroit, aged sixty years, died on May 17. The body was brought to port. Mr. Schmidt had been ailing for some time, and went abroad in search of health. There was also one death in the steerage. A child, who fell and hurt its head, developed spinal meningitis, and died.

Pincus M. Goldner Found Guilty.

Pincus M. Goldner, who was arrested in March at the instigation of Immigration Commissioner Senner, who accused him of importing cripples and paupers into this country, was found guilty yesterday by a jury in the Criminal Part of the United States court. The verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. Sentence was deferred until Monday.

Building Fund Now $400,000.

The subscriptions to the Chamber of Commerce Building Fund have passed the $400,000 mark. The committee having the matter in hand held several meetings, and is well pleased with the progress made and the encouraging assurances received.

ADDRESS ON THE CHARTER

William C. De Witt Speaks of It Before the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

IT WILL MEET ALL DEMANDS

Brooklyn, He Declares, Will by Consolidation Become the Greatest of the Five Divisions of the New City of New York.

William C. De Witt, a member of the commission which drafted the Greater New York charter, delivered an address on that instrument before the Brooklyn Democratic Club, at Historical Hall, Brooklyn, last night. He said, in part:

"In designing a governmental system for a city of 3,000,000 people, the Constitution of the United States naturally occupied a conspicuous place among the models to be consulted.

"Any governmental system, to be agreeable to the genius of our institutions, should yield to each distinctive community an appropriate measure of home rule, while consolidating it into a common association, however large, whether imperial or republican.

"In 1881 I drafted a plan for the consolidation of the municipalities lying about the Harbor of New York within the boundaries of this State, on what is now known as the borough system, and I have advocated it strenuously ever since. Power is given to the Municipal Assembly to subdivide the boroughs still further in case of need. But Greater New York will start with five grand divisions. The need and the propriety of these divisions for administrative work will not be gainsaid by any enlightened man. It needs only common knowledge and perception to understand that all the administrative business of Greater New York could not be transacted from one City Hall with any regard for the convenience of the people or for the expedition of public business.

"When consolidation was first impending our foremost citizens apprehended that Brooklyn was on the verge of a precipice; that her autonomy was to be destroyed; that her name and traditions were to be lost; that she was to be amalgamated with the City of New York and governed by one Mayor and one Common Council, after the fashion of the notorious days in the history of our neighboring city. The protracted labors of the commission are over, and the charter has become a law. Brooklyn will be greater as a borough than she is as a city. She will be the grandest of the five divisions of the imperial metropolis. Her area will be sixty-five and three-quarters square miles. That of Manhattan will be twenty-one square miles. Her population is already 1,140,000; that of Manhattan 1,743,000. Brooklyn will no longer bear a disproportionate share of the taxes collected for the education of the young, the protection of person or of property, or for any of the other objects or purposes of municipal government, which common fairness and justice require should be borne with absolute equality throughout the whole domain of the metropolitan community, dwelling about this harbor, however hitherto divided, either by the laws of nature or the laws of man.

"By the enforced surrender of her system of collecting annual taxes in advance, and the substitution of the system of New York, which makes the collection at the end of the year, Brooklyn escapes all taxes in 1898, and thereby receives an antenuptial present of $15,000,000. No wonder that the people of Brooklyn are now unanimous in support of the charter, and yet I positively declare and affirm that nothing has been accorded to the Borough of Brooklyn to which she is not absolutely entitled in fairness and justice.

"On the final decision as to the formation of the legislative body, the commission was governed by the example set by the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The Colonial, or Confederate, Congress of the Revolutionary epoch consisted of a single chamber. It had proved itself inefficient even in the exercise of the limited powers with which it was intrusted. Hamilton characterized a single chamber as 'one of the most execrable forms of government that human infatuation ever contrived.' The convention of 1787 was making a Government for three millions of people. The Charter Commission had an equal number with which to deal.

"There are, in my judgment, only two substantial errors in the charter. The first and less important consists in the plan for laying assessments for primary local improvements after the work is done and after it has been paid for by the issue of city bonds. The second error, which is of the first magnitude, consists in the restraint put upon the Mayor's power of removal, coupled with an enlarged term and a fixed ineligibility to re-election. I am quite sure the experience of less than ten years will bring the city back to the system proposed in the original draft, whereby assessments for first local improvements are laid upon the abutting property in advance, and their total collection made reasonably certain before a single bond is issued.

"I am for a One-Man Mayor with a short term and a free right to go again to the people. I fully appreciate the objections successfully urged in the commission to so powerful an officer. I acknowledge there would be danger to the independence of the departments, and that an ambitious Mayor with such power might convert all the vast machinery of the Government to the uses of his party or himself. There is a loss, too, in point of efficiency on the Mayor's part from a short term, whereby he might go out of office at the very time when he was most competent for the discharge of his duties, but in my judgment these dangers and evils are of no considerable weight against the advantages arising from the centralization of all responsibility for maladministration in one man, who must, either in person or through his party, go to the people every two years. If the Mayor had constantly the power of removal he could at any moment put an end to discord, irregularity, or dead-lock, in a bi-partisan Police Board by discharging either or all of the Commissioners.

"Nor is there anything in the suggestion that the charter gives the police any real control over the machinery of our elections. While the heads of the Bureau of Elections are selected by the bi-partisan Board of Police, and their offices are seated in that department, their relation to the elections is purely clerical and perfunctory. All the real election officers—the registers, who make up the list; the Inspectors, who superintend the casting of the ballots in the boxes, and the canvassers, who count the votes—are appointed by the regular committee of the political parties, respectively. The returns are made to several departments, and there is not the slightest chance under the charter for the police to interfere with the voter or the count.

"The charter is adequate to all the emergencies of the vast future. It is constructed not merely for the present, but for many centuries to come. The form of government for Greater New York will be the model upon which greater London will be constructed. Under it the City of New York at one bound becomes the mistress of the Western Hemisphere and the second city of the world. Let it be to you what Athens was to the Greek, Rome to the Roman, Florence to the Florentine, what St. Petersburg is to the Russian, Paris to the French, London to the English—an object of constant solicitude and of civic pride! Preserve its honor; uphold its independence; develop its greatness."

Aphasia Patient Is Morris Gedney.

The "unknown" man who has been in Bellevue Hospital for the past two weeks, suffering from a form of aphasia, was identified yesterday as Morris Gedney, formerly employed as an assistant engineer at 247 West Forty-seventh Street. He is doing well, and the doctors anticipate his complete recovery. There was no mystery about his identity. Only the carelessness of the hospital authorities prevented his name being known from the time he entered the institution. He was attacked by his curious disease May 8, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital under his right name. Later he was transferred to Bellevue, where his identity was lost.

Jersey City School Sites Bought.

The Jersey City authorities yesterday purchased four new school sites. One is on Storm Avenue, extending through to Fairmount, near Bergen Avenue, for which it will pay $15,000. The second is at the Hudson Boulevard and Graham Street and cost $10,000; the third is on Palisade Avenue, running through to Reservoir Avenue, near Prospect Street, and cost $16,500, and the fourth is at Johnston and Manning Avenues and cost $8,500. The buildings are expected to be completed within a year.

SALE OF RARE BOOKS.

Continuation of the Auction of Valuable Volumes—Fair Prices for Some of Them.

The auction sale of old and rare books was continued yesterday at Bangs & Co.'s, 91 Fifth Avenue. The books included a number of first editions, some of them very rare; about twenty Grolier Club publications, some French books, and quite a large number of miscellaneous volumes. The most valuable of the entire collection was a superb Latin manuscript, written on 125 leaves of fine vellum, and entitled "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis cum Calendario." It was of French origin, and written in fine, bold Gothic letters; ornamented with twelve full-page miniatures and numerous smaller ones, all illuminated in gold and colors. It was at one time in the libraries of the Duc de Colbert and the Marquis d'Aubais, and was imprinted with their fine book plates. It sold for $150.

Among the other volumes sold were:

"The Potiphar Papers," by George William Curtis. Illustrations by Hoppin. First Edition. 12mo. Cloth. New York, 1853. $25.50.

Eugene Fields, "A Little Book of Western Verse." Crown 8vo, half cloth, gilt top, uncut. Chicago, 1889. First Edition. Large paper copy and very rare. $20.

"A Little Book of Profitable Tales," by the same author. Crown 8vo, same binding. Chicago, 1889. A first edition, large paper copy and very rare. $18.

Oliver Wendell Holme's Poems. First Edition. 12mo. Cloth, uncut. Boston, 1836. $9.

"Narrative of James Williams, an American Slave," by John Greenleaf Whittier. Engraved portrait. First Edition. 16mo, original boards. New York, 1838. $46.

"Flemish Book of Hours," Latin manuscript of the fifteenth century, written in a clear, bold hand on ninety leaves of fine vellum, with illuminated initial pieces, floriated borders, and hand-painted initials; square 12mo, contemporary calf binding, gilt. The calendar, which occupies twelve leaves, is of unusual interest, being filled with the names of saints who at the date of the manuscript were held in honor in Holland, although their names are now unknown; $17.

Among the more valuable of the Grolier Club publications were:

Robert Hoe's "Lecture on Bookbinding as a Fine Art," delivered before the club, Feb. 26, 1885; with sixty-three illustrations, small 4to, 1886, 200 copies printed; $39.

"Barons of the Potomack and the Rappahannock," illustrated, 8vo, boards, 1892, 360 copies printed on Italian hand-made paper; by M. D. Conway, $21.

"The Poems of Dr. John Donne," from the text of the edition of 1633, revised by James Russell Lowell, and edited by Charles Eliot Norton; 2 vols., 380 copies printed in August, 1895; $22.

La Fontaine's "Tales and Novels in English Verse," two volumes, 8vo, half morocco extra, gilt tops, uncut; also, the set of 100 plates designed by Honoré Fragonard and engraved by Martial, Dambrun, and others; two volumes in one, 4to, half morocco, gilt top, uncut; together, three volumes, Paris, 1882-1883, $46.50.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES FROM INJUNCTION.—The protracted litigation between the Phoenix Bridge Company and the Keystone Bridge Company and others appears to have been finally ended by the affirmance by the Court of Appeals of the decision of the Appellate Division, which affirmed, with some modifications, an order entered on the report of a referee appointed to assess the damages sustained by the defendants by reason of an injunction granted in the action. When the suit was begun the plaintiff obtained a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from, among other things, in any way interfering with, removing, dividing, or distributing a certain guarantee fund in which the plaintiff claimed an interest. No application was made by the defendants to vacate the injunction, but a modification was asked for and obtained by which the amount of the guarantee fund, which the defendants were restrained from interfering with or dividing, was reduced to $40,000, that being the portion of the fund which the plaintiff claimed. On the trial the action was dismissed upon the ground that it was brought in affirmance of an agreement of association of which the complaint alleged was void as against public policy and illegal as being a combination to enhance prices. The General Term and the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of dismissal, and now the order below as to damages has been affirmed on the opinion of Justice Ingraham, in which it was held that the objection that the agreement was such that the court would not aid either of the parties to enforce it, plainly appearing upon the face of the complaint, it must be assumed, that if that point had been presented to the Special Term it would have vacated the injunction, and that, therefore, a trial not having been necessary to get rid of the injunction, the defendants were not entitled to recover counsel fees for the trial of action, but were properly allowed a counsel fee upon the reference to assess the damages occasioned by the injunction and the expenses of the referee theron.

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RIGHT TO SURPLUS MONEYS.—In a foreclosure suit brought by Charles MacRae against Charles F. Graham and others the referee found that the surplus moneys from the sale of the inortgaged premises (less the dower of the widow in the equity of redemption) belonged to the executors of the will of Henry S. Ives. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson claimed part of it as assignees of a juugment against Ives and others, which was a record lien on the premises at the time of the foreclosure. That judgment was recovered by the Miners' Savings Bank of Pittston, Penn., in March, 1893. It was assigned the following November to Miles W. Barse, who in June, 1895, assigned it to Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson. Ives's executor claimed that Barse was only nominal owner, his title being subordinate to a trust in favor of Ives. Barse, Ives, and others were engaged in 1893 in syndicate transactions, and in August, 1894, Barse was made receiver, in the United States Circuit Court, of the syndicate matters. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal of the judgment entered on the report of the referee and ordered a new hearing before another referee. "I think the evidence shows," Justice Patterson, who gives the opinion, says, "that the securities used in the transaction with the bank on settlement of the judgment would have belonged to the syndicate, and thus to the receivership; and the referee was in error in finding that they did not. The consideration for the judgment was really paid from the resources of the syndicate, and belonged to the receivership. Barse's right, individually and as receiver, was transferred to Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson."

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ALIMONY IN SEPARATION SUITS—In an action by Mary E. Thrall against her husband, Edwin A. Thrall, for a separation upon the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment she was awarded in July 1894, $50 a week alimony, and this was paid to her up to January, 1896. About the time the last payment was made Thrall made an assignment for creditors, and the following June the action for separation was discontinued. Then the wife presented to the assignee her claim for alimony from January to June, amounting to about $950, and claimed a preference. The Court of Appeals, on the opinion of Presiding Justice Van Brunt, below, has affirmed an order denying Mrs. Thrall's application to compel the assignee to pay her this sum. The court holds that all proceedings to compel the payment of alimony during the pendency of an action for separation must be taken in the action in which the order for alimony was granted; and that after the discontinuance of the action a claim for accrued alimony cannot be enforced against an assignee of her husband for the benefit of creditors.

Killed by a Fire Engine.

Joseph Retano, a laborer of 216 East Fifty-ninth Street, was run over and killed yesterday at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street by Fire Engine 36, which was responding to an alarm of fire. Retano was on the rear platform of a Union Line trolley car, when he heard the gong of the engine. He jumped off right in front of the horses and was knocked down. One of the wheels crushed his head. John Robinson, the driver of the engine, was arrested. He has been a fireman twenty-five years.

James Mulry's Will Filed.

The will of James Mulry, who died April 16 in County Roscommon, Ireland, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. The estate is valued at $400,000 in real and personal property. With the exception of $75,000 each to his daughter, Jane B. Monahan, and his son Lawrence, and $10,000 to whatever charity she may select, all the estate is left to the widow, provided she does not marry again. Should she remarry, the property is to revert to the children.

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DISMANTLING THE TOMBS

The Work of Demolishing the Historic Old Building Will Begin Next Monday.

RUINS WILL NOT BE PRESERVED

The Plan to Adorn Central Park with the Famous Egyptian Structure Has Been Abandoned, and the Stone Will Go to a Second-hand Yard.

The work of dismantling that part of the Tombs which is to make way for the new city prison was virtually completed yesterday, and the tearing down the Centre Street part of the structure will begin next Monday. About everything movable in the old Tombs and Special Sessions Court rooms has been taken out.

The old prison entrance, at the corner of Franklin and Centre Streets, will probably be closed to-morrow night, so far as the entrance and exit of prisoners is concerned. On Sunday morning the temporary entrance, at Leonard and Elm Streets, will be opened for use until the new building is completed. While the new prison is being constructed, the part of the lot to be occupied by it is to be shut off completely from the prison buildings proper and the courtyards about them. To this end, an iron fence twenty feet high has been built around and within a few feet of the old Special Sessions wing and the yard walls of the old building.

The temporary quarters which have been built in the southern and western parts of the court yard are to be occupied by the prison office, the warden's office and dining room, the keepers' dining room, the kitchen, office of the female prison, and the counsel room.

The demolition of the Centre Street front of the Tombs will take from New York the only public building that has any architectural individuality. Since 1838 when it was completed it has been visited, written about, and pictured as one of the interesting sights of the city.

When the authorities decided, two years ago, to build a new city prison, it was thought that the old structure—comprising the Centre Street front and the outer walls—would be preserved and reconstructed in some other part of the city, possibly in Central Park, and Commissioner of Corrections Wright made such a suggestion to Mayor Strong. Others suggested it to the Park Commissioners, but without avail. All concluded that the careful tearing down of the old structure, and the removal and rebuilding of it in Central Park, or anywhere else, would cost more than the old thing was worth.

So when bids for the construction of the new city prison were advertised for, it was specified that the successful bidder was to have the stone and other material in the building to do what he pleased with. The contractor will probably use some of the stone in the new building, and the rest of it—the Egyptian columns and carved window copings—will probably be hauled away to some second-hand stone yard.

AMERICAN DOGS BARRED.

Special Licenses Must Be Obtained to Allow Them to Enter England After Sept. 1.

The restrictions reported to have been placed by the British Board of Agriculture on the importation of dogs from American ports into Great Britain after next September, were the subject of discussion at the quarterly meeting of the American Kennel Club, held yesterday, at 55 Liberty Street.

In consequence of the report, a resolution, presented by James Watson of the Collie Club, was unanimously adopted. It was to the effect, that as the British Board of Agriculture has based its restrictions upon the idea that rabies is prevalent here, and that as it is well known that rabies is practically unknown in this country, a special committee be appointed by the club to obtain reliable information of the existence of rabies in the United States by communicating with dog owners throughout the country.

Representatives of fourteen clubs, members of the American Kennel Club, were present. The members understood that the White Star Line steamship Majestic, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool for this city, has on board copies of the order from the British Board of Agriculture to be posted throughout the United States. By the provisions of the order, before an American dog can enter Great Britain after Sept. 1, a special license will have to be procured from the Board of Agriculture after going through many formalities.

In case of any violation of the provisions of the order, the dog will be liable to six months' quarantine at the expense of the owner. All American tourists, who travel in Great Britain, and wish to take their dogs with them, will also be required to go through these formalities or leave their dogs at home.

MARRIED ON BOARD A TUG.

Don Jose I. Barrillas of Gautemala Weds Miss Kate Kinsey.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Don José I. Barrillas, the nineteen-year-old nephew of the ex-President of the Guatemalan Republic, and Miss Kate Kinsey, the nineteen-year-old daughter of C. C. Kinsey of this city, who have been engaged for the last six months, despite the objections of the young lady's parents, were married by Capt. J. Selovich on board the tug Vigilant outside the Heads on Monday last.

The romantic affair would probably have remained a secret longer had not the departure of the young bridegroom for Central America on the steamship City of Sydney, yesterday, brought matters to a crisis. Young Barrillas is reported to be very wealthy in his own right.

Clearing House Association Members.

At a meeting of the Clearing House Association yesterday the Bank of New Amsterdam, 1,413 Broadway, was admitted to membership, increasing the membership to sixty-seven banks and the United States Sub-Treasury. The Bank of New Amsterdam has a capital of $250,000, and will therefore pay an entry fee of $5,000.

A LITERARY FEAST.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

announces the following features to appear in the

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